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BREAD ON THE WATERS.

A poor vine-flower that clung unto
A small and fragile wayside weed,
Shook out a drop of crystal dew
That there might live a starving seed.
The years sped on—a double score
Had sailed into oblivion's sea—
When lo! an hundred vines or more,
Climb up a strong and giant tree.
—*E. G. Blandey.*

CLOUD ON THE HONEYMOON.

COMEDY IN ONE ACT.

CHARACTERS:

MR. RICHARD PEDDER, MRS. RICHARD PEDDER, JOHN, a Waiter.

SCENE.

A private parlor in a hotel in the White Mountains, French window at back, opening on piazza, shows views of Mount Washington in the distance. Door to sleeping room, Right. Door to corridor of hotel, Left. Usual furniture of parlor, with table set for breakfast.

John (discovered looking at bill of fare, which has been marked). Broiled trout, spring chicken, ham omelet. Um! He's getting particular about his food. That's a sign they've been married more than a week. If he stays out the honeymoon here he'll swear at the cook. They all do. The cook's a kind of safety-valve that lets out the steam when the matrimonial kettle gets too hot. Well, I'll order the stuff.

[Goes left.

Enter Mr. Pedder from door R.

Mr. P. Any letters this morning, John?

John. I'll ask, sir.

Mr. P. Thank you. And breakfast as soon as possible.

John. Won't be ten minutes, sir.

[Goes out.

Mr. P. (walking about.) How hungry I am. Couldn't eat much of that supper last night. Perhaps the head cook doesn't condescend to look after the late meals. Hope my wife won't keep me waiting for breakfast. "My wife" sounds well, doesn't it? Gives a man a sense of dignity and comfort to have a wife. And she's such a darling, is Ellen! If it weren't for thinking of poor little Lulu, there wouldn't be the faintest cloud on my happiness.

Enter John, with letter.

John—Only one letter, sir, for you, sir.

[Mr. P. takes letter; John goes out.]

Mr. P. (sitting, looks at letter.) From George. He promised to write soon. What's he got to say? [Reads.] "Dear Dick—Hope the honeymoon is proving all that that the poets describe it to be." [Speaks.] You can just bet it is, old boy. [Reads.] "The city is beastly dull; nothing decent at the theatres, and nearly all the nice girls are out of town." [Speaks.] And I've got the nicest here. [Reads.] "I must except the Tomlinsons, on whom I called yesterday to fulfill my promise to you to see how Lulu was getting on." [Speaks.] Dear old Lulu! [Reads.] "I saw only Miss Tomlinson and Lulu. Miss Tomlinson inquired kindly after you, and Lulu was very affectionate in her greeting. Poor little thing! it does seem hard you had to give her up." [Speaks.] It was tough! [Reads.] "Perhaps Mrs. Pedder's prejudices may not prove so strong as you think, and you may yet all three be good friends. Having duly reported, I don't think there's any more to tell you. May join Vaughan on his yacht. He has written to me twice. With kindest regards to the bride, yours, George Hammand."

Mr. P. (folding up letter). "One can always rely on George. Glad he's seen Lulu. Better not let my wife see this. She wouldn't like what he says about her prejudices. [Puts letter in pocket.] I hear her dress rustling.

(Enter Mrs. Pedder in pretty morning dress.)

Mrs. P. Here I am, dear.

Mr. P. And very charming you look, too.

Mrs. P. (turning round so that he can see all the dress.) I thought you would like it. Isn't the looping back of the skirt pretty? I haven't kept you waiting, have I?

Mr. P. No; he hasn't brought breakfast, yet.

Enter John with breakfast things, including kettle with spirit lamp lighted. Mr. and Mrs. P. sit and begin eating.

Mr. P. This trout is dried up too much.

Mrs. P. I'm sure, Dick dear, I don't see anything the matter with it.

John (aside.) I thought he was due.

Mr. P. I'm glad you can eat it; I can't. Change my plate, John.

Mrs. P. No letters for me this morning, John?

John. No, mum. Only one for Mr. Pedder.

[He goes off with plates.

M. P. (aside). Why the deuce couldn't he simply say "no"? (Aloud.) Just a few lines from Hammond, dear. He sends his kindest regards to you.

Mrs. P. Much obliged to him. I like George Hammond best of all your friends I have met.

Mr. P. I'm very glad you do, for he's the best I have. I want you to make him feel at home in our crib, when we get back to the city.

Mrs. P. I'll try, Dick. [Holding out sugar bowl.] Does my dicky-bird want a piece more sugar.

Mr. P. No, thank you. [Aside.] I wish she'd drop that canary racket.

Mrs. P. What does Mr. Hammond write about?

Mr. P. Oh, nothing in particular. Only wrote because he promised. Sends a little club gossip and says he may go yachting.

Mrs. P. Can I read his letter? I'd like to see exactly what he has to say about me.

Mr. P. All right, dear; I'll show it to you some time. But I want you now to get ready for a walk.

(Rises.

Mrs. P. You're in a great hurry this morning. Are you sure you are not dying to catch sight of that widow on horseback?

Mr. P. The widow be—married again.

Mrs. P. (coming to him.) Oh, Dick, you say that as if you thought it would be a punishment.

Mr. P. Perhaps it would be, to her husband.

Mrs. P. (anxiously.) But you don't think so?

Mr. P. How can I tell anything about it? I don't know her or her intended victim.

Mrs. P. You know that isn't what I meant, Dick. You don't find marriage a punishment?

Mr. P. How can I, when I have married a girl I love so much.

Mrs. P. The only one you have ever really loved?

Mr. P. Haven't I told you so a hundred times?

Mrs. P. Well, tell it again. I can't hear it too often.

Mr. P. (kissing her.) The only one I have really loved. Now, while you put on your things, I'll have a smoke. (Takes out a cigar and looks in match-safe.) No matches again! I believe the case must leak.

Mrs. P. There's a light under the kettle, Dick. But please go outside to smoke.

Mr. P. All right. (He takes out some letters from his pocket, and tears a piece off one to make a lighter; walks to table, lights cigar, and in putting letters back drops one without noticing he has done so.) I'll go out on the balcony. Bring my hat and gloves, dear, when you're ready; and don't be long.

He goes out through window.

Mrs. P. I wish tobacco smoke didn't make me cough so. I hope I shall get used to it, for Dick's sake. Dear Dick, how good he is! [Sees letter.] Why, he" dropped one of his letters. [Picks it up, and sees signature.] "George Hammond." That's the one he received this morning. He said I might read it. [Begins to read.] "Dear Dick." [Speaks.] I don't like anyone else calling Dick, "Dick." I wonder if he couldn't get them to call him Richard? [Reads.] "Hope the honeymoon is proving all the poets describe it to be." [Speaks.] Of course it is, and sweeter, too. Such perfect happiness is beyond the expression of mere words. [Reads.] "The city is beastly—" [Speaks.] What a horrid word! [Reads on.]—"dull; nothing decent at the theaters, and nearly all the nice girls out of town." [Speaks reflectively, and with a self-satisfied tone.] Yes, I suppose they are. [Reads.] "I must except the Tomlinsons, on whom I called to-day—" [Speaks.] Dick never mentioned them; I wonder why he didn't? [Reads.]—"to fulfill my promise to you to see how Lulu was getting on." [Speaks.] Who is Lulu Tomlinson, and why should Dick want to know how she is getting on? Perhaps Tomlinson has married a friend of Dick's; but even then I don't see why he should take so much interest in her. [Reads.] I saw only Miss Tomlinson and Lulu. Miss Tomlinson inquired kindly after you, and Lulu was very affectionate in her greeting." [Speaks.] Perhaps Lulu is going to marry George Hammond. [Reads.] "Poor little thing! It does seem hard you had to give her up." [Speaks.] Oh! Dick has been in love with Lulu. And how often had he sworn that I was the only woman he had ever really loved! And I—I believed him, fool that I was! I feel that all my faith is shattered. So this Mr. Hammond has been helping Dick to deceive me. I never could bear him, anyway. [Reads.] "Perhaps Mrs. Pedder's prejudices—" [Speaks.] My prejudices! Go on, Mr. Hammond—go on. I always thought you you were sly and fast. What more does the wretch say? [Reads.]—"may not prove so strong as you think; and you may yet all three be good friends." [Speaks.] Very likely, very likely indeed, Mr. George Hammond. Friends with a forward minx like this Lulu, who, I am sure, was much more to blame than Richard. He has cruelly deceived me, though. If he had only told me the truth I might have forgiven him. [Gets up and walks about.] But now—now I can never trust him again. And all for a girl who was ready to give his friend an affectionate greeting. A pretty friend, this man whom I was to make feel at home! Home! I shall never have a home now. [Looks at letter again.] "With kindest regards to the bride." [Speaks.] The hypocrite! How I hate him! And as for this Lulu, what can I do? Let me think. Oh, if mamma were only here to advise me!

[Enter Mr. P. through window.

Mr. P. Not dressed yet, dear?

Mrs. P. (hiding letter, and struggling to appear calm.) No.

Mr. P. Why not?

Mrs. P. I am not going out. I have a headache.

Mr. P. Your eyes look red. I'm so sorry, dear! [Coming closer.] Can I get you anything?

Mrs. P. (shrinking back.) No. Don't touch me.

Mr. P. What is the matter.

Mrs. P. Oh, nothing. Only my heart is broken.

Mr. P. What nonsense! What has broken it.

Mrs. P. It may be nonsense to you, sir, but it is death to me. I have discovered, your cruel perfidy.

Mr. P. (amazed). My perfidy. [Aside.] What in thunder is she driving at?

Mrs. P. Yes. You need not affect innocence. I have proof of one case, but I dare say it is only one of hundreds. Oh! to think that I should have married such a Don Juan!

Mr. P. Will you please explain what you are talking about.

Mrs. P. (sobbing). Not ten minutes ago you told me that I was the only woman you had ever really loved.

Mr. P. And I tell you so once more.

Mrs. P. Don't! don't!! DON'T!!! Do not, Mr. Pedder, shatter any lingering remnant of faith I may have. Do not heap perjury on perjury.

Mr. P. (aside). "Mr. Pedder." It's serious. [Aloud.] My dear, you are using very strong words.

Mrs. P. I have heard of your loves, and the false stories you have told others—the affections you have wronged—the hearts you have betrayed. And I—I, who was ready to worship you, am to be rewarded with the worn-out feelings of a rake. Oh! it is a bitter awakening from my dream!

Mr. P. If you will drop your tragic vein, and tell me what's the matter, I shall, no doubt, be able to explain it. I can see that some one has been trying to make mischief between us. Who is the liar?—the false friend? Tell me, that I may prove myself innocent.

Mrs. P. You brazen it out boldly, sir, but your acting does not impose upon me. I have proofs—the best proofs.

Mr. P. Then show them to me—tell me what they are. I cannot answer an accusation that is so vague.

Mrs. P. You could not answer it if I demeaned myself by stating it in the clearest words.

Mr. P. Ellen, is this the faith and trust you promised me at the altar?

Mrs. P. Do you dare to speak to me of faith and trust? You, who are so false and disloyal.

Mr. P. If you won't tell me you won't, but I'll be hanged if I know what all this is about.

Mrs. H. Go on, sir, go on. Use bad language if you want to. You don't respect me, but you can't impose on me. Had you confessed all and trusted to my love I might have forgiven you, but your shameless protestations of ignorance and innocence show me what I have to expect in the future. I am going to my room, sir, and I beg you will not disturb me. [Goes to door]. If you want amusement this morning, sir, you can think of Lulu Tomlinson.

[She enters room and slams door.

Mr. P. (alone). Whe-e-e-w! Lulu Tomlinson! [Takes letters from his pocket and looks them over]. By Jove! I've dropped George's, and she's read it. And she thinks Lulu is a girl! [Laughs]. That's the best joke I ever heard. Come to think of it, his phrases were rather ambiguous. Poor Ellen! it is really too bad she should have been so worried. But I was worried too. I shall have to give her a little lesson. [Goes to door, opens it a little and calls]. Mrs. Pedder!

Mrs. P.'s voice. I asked you to respect my grief.

Mr. P. (in calmly dignified tones). I am aware how cruelly you have misjudged me. I cannot rest quietly under a false and wicked aspersion. It will be well for the future happiness of both of us that you come here and listen to me.

Mrs. P.'s voice. I have proofs.

Mr. P. Proofs that I shall demolish.

[Enter Mrs. P.

Mrs. P. I shall be only too delighted if you can.

Mr. P. Kindly take a seat. Thank you. When you left me, just now, you hurled at me the name of Lulu Tomlinson. What if I were to assure you that there is no such person?

Mrs. P. (rising). Oh, Dick, darling, isn't there really!

Mr. P. Oblige me, Mrs. Pedder, by remaining seated.

Mrs. P. (sitting). Don't call me Mrs. Pedder, Dick.

Mr. P. Madam, just now, on a groundless suspicion, you called me Mr. Pedder once, and sir five times. Had you told me all, and trusted to my love, I might have forgiven your want of faith—the faith that you promised me at the altar.

[Hides face in handkerchief.

Mrs. P. Oh, but, Dick, I didn't really mean it! I never really doubted you.

Mr. P. Madam, your acting does not impose on me. Your anger was too natural to have been assumed.

Mrs. P. Don't, Dick, don't. I can't stand it. But you haven't explained it all yet.

Mr. P. I should have, had you not interrupted me. You found a letter I dropped, and you immediately proceeded to read it.

Mrs. P. I saw it was from Mr. Hammond, and you said I might read it.

Mr. P. When I showed it to you. But, Mrs. ——

Mrs. P. Don't, Dick, don't! If you call me Mrs. Pedder again I shall break my heart.

Mr. P. Your distrust has almost broken mine. You found in that letter a reference to Miss Tomlinson and Lulu, and immediately jumped to the conclusion that Lulu was a girl to whom I had behaved like a villain.

Mrs. P. And isn't she a girl?

Mr. P. No; Lulu is a dog.

Mrs. P. A dog!

Mr. P. A terrier of pure Skye breed.

Mrs. P. (rising.) Oh, Dick, how foolish I have been.

Mr. P. Don't touch me; hear me out. The first time I met you, you happened to mention your peculiar dislike to dogs. I fell in love with you that evening, so I determined not to spoil my chances by speaking of Lulu or letting you see her. When you accepted the Tomlinsons kindly took charge of Lulu, with the understanding that if I didn't claim her in six months, she was to be theirs.

Mrs. P. (kneeling before him.) Oh, Dick, how wickedly suspicious I have been! Can you ever forgive me?

Mr. P. My dear, I'll try, if you will promise never to be jealous again.

Mrs. P. Never, Dick, dear, never!

Mr. P. You see that, however strong appearances may be, they are not proofs.

Mrs. P. No, Dick, no. I will never suspect you again; and I'll never read any of your letters—unless you give them to me.

Mr. P. That's my own trustful darling again! (They embrace.)

Mrs. P. Dick, I believe I love you more than ever, though I didn't think that was possible. And, oh! Dick, dear, you may send for Lulu if you like.

Mr. P. But you can't bear dogs.

Mrs. P. Lulu can't be like any other dog. I know I shall love her for your sake. Besides, I don't want that Miss Tomlinson to have anything that belonged to you.—*Julian Magnus, in Harper.*

Methods of Chinese Doctors.

The employment of acupuncture and cauterization by Chinese doctors forms the subject of an article in one of the last numbers of the North China *Herald*. A native public writer not long since claimed that a skillful physician in this department of medicine could cure such diseases as imbecility, fits, cholera, etc. The principle of cauterization is simply that of counter-irritation, and the English writer bears personal testimony to its efficacy in the case of a slight sunstroke, although the operator was a simple Manchu peasant and instrument a couple of copper coins. Very extraordinary cures are attributed to acupuncture by the Chinese. It is first performed in the hollow of the elbow of each arm. If the puncture draws blood there is no danger, but if no blood appears the case is regarded as very grave. But before abandoning the sufferer puncture of the abdomen is tried. Seizing a handful of flesh, the operator drives the needle right through it, and then draws it backward and forward a few times. If the patient manifests any sense of pain, or if any blood is drawn, a poultice of eggs and buckwheat flour is applied over the puncture, and recovery is regarded as almost certain; but if no pain is felt and no blood flows the case is declared hopeless, and the sufferer is left to die. The case is then quoted of a young Chinese, educated abroad, who was attacked with cholera; his extremities became cold, and cramp set in in a somewhat alarming manner. The barber surgeon who was called in commenced by running a needle into the pit of the patient's stomach, a jet of very dark blood following; he then punctured the calf, the two breasts, and the forehead of the sufferer, freeing a certain quantity of blood each prick. The relief is said to be instantaneous, and in two days recovery was complete. The Chinese explanation of this treatment is that, when the blood is in the poisoned condition which induces the choleraic symptoms, it becomes thick, and accumulates in certain portions of the body. A clever surgeon knows exactly how to put his finger on the particular spots, and, by skillfully "opening the mouth of the heart," as the operation is called, sets free the poisoned fluid which causes all the mischief. It is noteworthy that faith in the efficacy of this mode of treatment is not confined to the masses, but is shared by Chinese who have been abroad and have had ample experience of western medical practice.—*Nature.*

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

A Thousand Persons Under Salary—What This Army is Paid, and Their Various Duties.

Nominally the principal officer of the queen's household is the lord chamberlain, who is a peer of the realm, draws £2,000 a year, and plays a large part at coronations, royal marriages, christenings and funerals.

In all there are in the queen's household just under a thousand persons, each with his appointed post and sufficient salary, for the maintenance of whom the nation sets apart the sum of $385,000.

The lord chamberlain is assisted by a vice-chamberlain, who draws a salary of £924. This, like the lord chamberlainship, is a political office, and is held by a member of the house of commons. The keeper of her majesty's privy purse has £2,000 a year, which, considering that the privy purse is not filled with more than £60,000, is not illiberal recompense. The office is not a laborious one, all her majesty's needs being provided for under other heads in the grants for the various departments of the household. This £60,000 is understood to be transferred pretty much in a lump sum to those "savings" for which Queen Victoria rightly or wrongly receives credit from the popular mind.

In this same department ranks the mistress of the robes, who receives £500 a year, a groom of the robes, who has £800; and ladies of the bedchamber, of whom there are eight, at a salary of £500 a year each. These ladies rarely rank under a duchess, and always belong to the highest families.

An arrangement is made by which ladies of the bedchamber are in attendance for a fortnight at a time. They settle the turns among themselves, and usually get three a year. The maids of honor, of whom there are likewise eight, receive a salary of £300 a year each, and are in attendance in couples for a month at a time.

Formerly both maids of honor and bedchamber women were under strict discipline, and really did some work for their wages. The Countess of Suffolk in her correspondence lifts the veil and allows us to peep at majesty served by its bedchamber women: "The bedchamber women came into waiting before the queen's prayers," writes the duchess, "which was before she was dressed. When the queen washed her hands the page of the back stairs brought and set down on the side-table the basin and ewer. Then the bedchamber woman set it before the queen and knelt on the other side of the table, over against the queen, the bedchamber lady only looking on. The bedchamber woman poured the water out of the ewer upon the queen's hand. The bedchamber woman pulled on the queen's gloves when she could not do it herself. The page of the back stairs was called in to put on the queen's shoes. When the queen dined in public the page reached the glass to the bedchamber woman and she to the lady in waiting. The bedchamber woman brought the chocolate and gave it without kneeling."

Services of this kind are not confined to women. There are lords in waiting who do about as much as ladies in waiting. These receive the oddly precise sum of £702 a year. Of lower rank are the grooms in waiting, who receive £335 12s. 6d. per annum apiece. There are four gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber, at £200 per annum; four daily waiters at £150, and four grooms of the privy chamber at the moderate recompense of £73 per annum. But though the income is small these offices are eagerly competed for, and are held by vice-admirals, colonels and other distinguished personages.

There are five pages of the backstairs—not a lofty description, but the salary is fair, reaching £400 per annum. These gentleman really have work to do. They wait at the royal dinner-table, and one is always in attendance at the door of her majesty's apartment from 8 in the morning until she retires for the night.

There are six pages of the presence, so-called, apparently, because they do not actually dwell in the presence, their duties being to attend upon the lords, ladies and maids of honor, and upon any of her majesty's visitors. For this they receive £180 a year.

There are nine housekeepers and upward of sixty housemaids. The household has its ecclesiastic staff. The bishop of London is always dean of the Chapel Royal, and draws for his service a salary of £200 a year.

There is a complete sanitary establishment, at a cost to the taxpayer of £2,700 a year. This consists of two physicians in ordinary, four physicians extraordinary, four apothecaries for the queen herself, and two for the combined household, one dentist, an aurist, an oculist and a surgeon chiropodist.

There is also a poet laureate, at the present time Lord Tennyson, who receives £100 a year, a sum that seems insignificant beside the income of one of the pages of the back stairs. The sister art of painting is even more shabbily treated, the painter in ordinary receiving only £50 a year.

More clearly pertaining to the household, in the ordinary acceptance of the word, is the department of the lord steward. Like the lord chamberlain, he is a peer of the realm, a friend of the government of the day, and the recipient of £2,000 a year. His functions are defined in the same precision as those of the lord chancellor or the commander-in-chief. It is written that "the estate of the queen's household is entirely committed to the lord steward. All his rules and commands in court are to be obeyed." His authority reaches over all the officers and servants of the queen's household, excepting those of the queen's chamber, stable and chapel. He has power to hold courts for administering justice and settling disputes among the domestic servants of the queen. He is assisted by a treasurer and comptroller of the houshold, who each receive £904 per annum. The master of the household has £1,158 a year, and practically does the work of the lord steward.

There is a clerk of the kitchen whose importance is indicated by his salary of £700 a year. The chief cook draws the same sum. There are four master cooks who have a salary of £6 a week, with the privileges of taking four apprentices, whom they charge premiums of from £150 to £200.

There are two yeomen of the kitchen, two assistant cooks, two roasting cooks, four scourers, three kitchen maids, a storekeeper and two steam-apparatus men—this last a modern addition to the royal household, unknown at the time of Henry VIII., who was a family man, and paid much attention to the regulation of the household, and established precedents, many of which exist to this day.

There is a gentleman of wine and beer cellars, who draws £500 a year and has the duty of purchasing wines for the royal establishment. He has under him two yeomen at £150 a year and a groom at £80. There is a principal table-decker who has £200 a year, is assisted by a second table-decker at £150, a third at £90 and an assistant at £52.

There is also a wax-fitter, who sees the candles properly disposed, while the deckers lay the dinner cloth and see that the plates, dishes and cutlery are fairly set forth.

Furthermore, there is quite an army of porters, at the head of whom is the first gentleman porter; but, as may be supposed, it would be a mistake to ask him to take your portmanteau upstairs upon arrival at one of the royal palaces. He probably looks around and sees that the first and second yeoman porters, the assistant porter and the three groom porters do their work. There are a first and second lamplighter at £100 each year, nearly twice as much as is paid to the wax-fitter, and just the same as the poet laureate is thought to be worth.

There is also a barge-master and a waterman who get £400 a year, although there is now no royal barge, nor any going to and fro by water, as was once the wont of English majesty.

This list does not comprise the full muster of the Queen's household, but it may sufficiently indicate its vastness and its dignity. There is one personage who should not be omitted from the list, and though he comes last, he is by no means last. This is the Queen's rat-catcher, who is specially attached to Buckingham palace. A peculiarity about this personage is that he is provided for outside the civil list. His salary is £15 a year, and every session the house of commons, being on committee of supply, considers this vote, and gravely agrees to it. It is not much, little more than the hundredth part of the salary of the hereditary grand falconer, who has £1,200 a year. But these are persons who draw their money from the treasury of the royal household, and to that extent rank as servants.—*Youth's Companion.*

A Young Girl's Escape in the South Sea Islands.

The following is the substance of a conversation with an "old trader" between Queensland and some of the Polynesian groups: There might be some forty schooners go out on an average in the course of the year to some part or other of the South Seas. Money is not yet understood by most of the islanders, though they are beginning to take particular notice of it. What they generally get is tobacco, pipes, calico, American axes, knives, etc. Sometimes, too, I fancy the "boys" we get are sold to us by others who have captured them, and are glad to get something for them. In a few instances we pick up people who are running away from enemies. This is not common, but I remember one case. Two boats were lying off an island in the usual way, the first close by the beach with the "cover" boat a little way behind it, when a beautiful young woman plunged off a point of rock into the surf, and, after diving under the heavy breakers, reached the smooth water and soon had hold of the gunwale of the first boat and sprang on board. In make and shape she was one of the finest specimens of the human race I have ever seen; her features were small and exceedingly regular, her eyes almost black, with long lashes, and she had beautiful hands and feet. Her hair was all shaved, with the exception of one tuft of long hair quite on the crown of the head, which was rolled up tight in a small tuft.

While sitting in the stern sheets of the boat, which was fast distancing the shore, she was casting anxious looks back to the spot from which she had leaped, and of a sudden her beautiful eyes brightened up, and there was a smile that had some sort of devilment in it playing over her face, caused by her having caught sight of her pursuers, three in numbers, with bow and arrow in hand. The foremost of them went down on his right knee, and the girl motioned the men to look out, and before he could aim the boat's sail was run half way up the mast, and was a protection for all in the boat. The sail had not been more than a few minutes up before several arrows pierced it, and stuck there. This was a signal for the boat's crew to seize their Snider rifles, and the first shot caused one man to roll over, and the others instantly took to the bush, and no more was seen of them. We landed our fugitive safely on the ship's deck, and she was supplied with clothing, and soon apparently at home with other female recruits on board.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Courts and Courtiers.

When Louis XIV honored Duc d'Antin with his presence at Petit-Bourg he happened to remark that part of the estate might be greatly improved by cutting down a wood which intercepted the view over the surrounding country. D'Antin immediately gave secret orders that every tree should be sawed almost entirely asunder near the root, so that it might fall as soon as a rope attached to it was pulled, and directed that upward of 1,200 men should be ready to do this at a certain signal from him. Having settled beforehand the day when the entire court should pass that way, he gradually led the conversation up to the desired topic, and, on the king once more reapeating his observation relative to the removal of the wood, simply replied that it could be done whenever his majesty pleased. "In that case," said Louis, "I should like to see it done now." He had hardly uttered the words, when d'Antin gave a loud whistle, and down fell all the trees. "Oh, ladies," whispered the young Duchesse de Bourgogne, the spoiled child of the court, to those around her, "depend upon it, if the king had chosen to ask M. d'Antin for our heads, there would not have been one upon our shoulders."—*All the Year Round.*

Birds Calming the Sea.

A Fiji correspondent writes to an English paper: "Often, while sailing among the South Sea islands, I have passed flocks of birds, principally terns and whale birds, resting in vast numbers on the sea. It is remarkable that, however rough the sea may be at the time, yet where the birds rest there is not a ripple to disturb them. This must be caused by oil, but whether it is purposely deposited by the birds with the intention of quieting the water, or whether they do so from natural causes, is a question the answer of which, I think, would interest many of our readers."

A solution of gutta-percha in chloroform (four to thirty) is useful to protect the skin over projecting bones, and to prevent bed-sores in wasting diseases.

SOME MODERN SAMSONS.

MEN AND WOMEN OF EXTRAORDINARY STRENGTH.

A French Woman That Carried Weights That Were Equal to 2,016 Pounds—Feats of Strong Men.

The feats of Lulu Hurst fall into insignificance beside those of Mme. Gobert, who laid claim to no other power than uncommon physical strength. This woman, who is described as possessing a remarkably beautiful face and form, appeared first before the public at St. Bartholomew fair in London, in 1818. Her achievements astonished all who beheld them. She carried weights equal to 2,016 pounds, lifted a heavy table, on which several persons were seated, with her teeth, supported an anvil weighing 400 pounds on her chest while a blacksmith forged a horseshoe upon it, and afterward tied her long hair about the anvil and swung it about. The Georgia girl's chair feat was a favorite one with Mme. Gobert, and it is noteworthy that in the case of each woman this was the first branch of their performances attacked by skepticism. Whether, as was charged, her public performances were made up largely of trickery, there appears to be no doubt that she was extraordinarily strong. On one occasion while traveling, her coach sunk into the mire and resisted all efforts of the horses. Descending, the female Samson easily extricated the vehicle and proceeded on her journey amid the applause of a large crowd of common people, with whom her popularity continued for years.

In 1871, M. Gregorie, claiming to be seventy-one years old, astonished the physicians and the public of a town near London by carrying 700 pounds with ease, lifting an ox, and performing other wonderful feats. His shoulders were prodigious, and his biceps almost incredible. Gregorie's strength, rather than a source of pride to him, was the cause of anxiety. Although the mildest of men, he lived in dread that he should be provoked to use his strength against a fellow-being. He was afraid to nurse his own child lest he should give it a fatal squeeze.

Nearly all individuals of uncommon strength make up in bulk what they are deficient in height. Stanley, the African explorer, describes a strong man who was six feet five inches, and rather disproportionately slender. He could toss an ordinary man ten feet in the air, and catch him in his decent. He would take one of the large white Muscat donkeys by the ears, and, with a sudden movement of his right foot, lay the surprised ass on his back. He could carry a three-year-old bullock half way around his master's plantation. Once he actually bore twelve men on his back, shoulders and chest a distance of 300 feet. Middle-aged people who remember the dawn of interest in muscular exercises recall Dr. Winship, the originator of the idea which was subsequently embodied in lifting machines. The astonishment that the doctor's performances created was equal to that of the Berliners a few years ago at Jorgnery's feats. The most wonderful of these was known as the trapeze feat. The Frenchman hung suspended by his legs from a swinging bar, and by sheer muscular strength lifted a heavy horse and its rider off the stage, suspending them several minutes, and then letting them down gradually and evenly as he raised them. Merwin Thompson's achievement at Rochester, N. Y., last year was, however, in the opinion of competent judges, more surprising than this. Thompson laid face downward on a firmly fixed ladder and resisted the efforts of a team of powerful horses to pull him from that position. A newspaper writer, in reviewing this wonderful performance, remarks that the little mention with which it escaped could happen only in a nation where strong men were common.

The same feat in 1675 gave William Joy the name of the English Samson. The medical faculty of Vienna thought the strength of Joseph Pospischilli worthy of discussion at several special meetings. This man held a table suspended by his teeth while three gypsies danced upon it. He and one of his brothers bore upon their shoulders a sort of wooden bridge while a horse drawing a cart full of stones was driven over it. Pospischilli's strength was thought to reside in his back, and his bones were said to be twice as large as the usual size.

Fishing parties and explorers in the wilds of northern Wisconsin were a few years ago familiar with Peter Panquette, the Samson of the region. He was a famous woodsman, possessed of mighty endurance, and muscles that were like iron. Senator Clark says: "I have had him bare his arm to me and crack hickory nuts upon the muscles. It was like cracking them on a stone. He could take a handful of dried hard hickory nuts and crush them to pieces by merely tightening his fist." On one occasion, while serving as a guide for a party of explorers, a yoke of oxen drawing the boat down the Fox gave out through fatigue. Panquette took their place, and hauled the boat along, heeding the strain less than the beasts. Sheppard, the wonder of the Coventry volunteers, whose muscular development answers to the description given of Panquette, like the latter, wore his hair long. With the half-breed it was a custom derived from his copper-colored ancestors, but with the ruddy Englishman it was in obedience to his belief that all his strength lay in his flowing yellow locks. Sheppard could lift a heavy man in each hand, and hold them at arms' length. He could toss enormous tables, barrels and bags of flour about as though they were filled with feathers. He could take a pewter pint pot and tear it into pieces with his teeth, and he could munch large oyster shells as a person would munch a biscuit. Sheppard was the wonder of the country around, but his prosperous popularity developed enemies, and one of these, it is related, induced the strong man to drink deeply, and while sunk in stupor cut off his luxuriant hair. Sheppard awoke, felt his bare poll, and in tones of horror announced his strength was gone. Whether because such was the case, or because he wished to excite superstitious credulity, the strong man from that moment was weak, timid and hesitating until his hair grew long again. —*Inter-Ocean.*

There is a young lady who lives next door to Blogg's house, and while Blogg had company the other evening she was heard in her endeavors to extort music from a piano. "Our neighbor's daughter is a very good player," remarked Blogg, affably, during a pause in the conversation. "Her time is a little slow," was the critical response of Blogg's caller, who happened to be a connoisseur in music. "Yes," said Blogg, "her young man is there, and very likely she has set the clock back."—*Lowell Citizen.*

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The first attempts to introduce gas as an illuminator in the United States were made in Baltimore, between 1816 and 1820. They failed, but it was successfully introduced into Boston in 1822.

The Giant's Castle is a famous structure on the summit of a mountain near Cassel, Germany. On the top of the castle is a pyramid ninety-six feet high, supporting a statue of Hercules (a copy of the Farnese) thirty-one feet in height. This castle includes a system of waterworks connected with the grounds of Wilhelmshohe, which is, perhaps, unequaled. The fountain supplied by these water-works rises in a column twelve inches in diameter to the height of 190 feet.

The harmonica is the name of a musical instrument, invented by Benjamin Franklin. There are but very few people who know that Franklin ever invented a musical instrument, but such is a fact. It consisted of a number of globular glasses set in a revolving motion on their center, and while they were in motion their rims were touched with the operator's finger, when a soft and beautiful sound was produced. A young lady by the name of Miss Davis became a perfect performer on the harmonica, and appeared in Europe and throughout America in 1765. No improvement has ever been made on the harmonica, and it has sunk into oblivion, while the mouth-organ has robbed it of its name.

All the care of the Dutch has not preserved the islands of Zeeland. Three centuries ago Schouwen was entirely submerged, and every living creature was drowned. Soon after, Noordt Beveland was submerged and remained for several years entirely under water, only the points of the church spires being visible. Zuid Beveland had been submerged in the fourteenth century. Walcheren was submerged as late as 1808, and Tholen even in 1825. It has been aptly asserted that the sea to the inhabitants of Holland is what the Vesuvius is to Torre del Greco. De Amicis says that the Dutch have three enemies—the sea, the lakes, and the rivers; they repel the sea, they dry the lakes, and they imprison the rivers; but with the sea it is a combat which never ceases.

Throughout the western isles of Scotland timber is a rare and precious article, most frequently the gift of the ocean. A good log of driftwood is a prize. It may have been a tree, tempest-torn from its home, tossed by the waves and wafted to and fro by many a current ere it drifted to these far isles, or it may be the masts of some wrecked vessels, whatever its story it is treasure-trove, and though encrusted with barnacles or riddled by pholades it can be turned to account. The large timbers become rafters, precious heir-looms, for a young couple cannot wed till they have accumulated enough to support their thatch, and should they have occasion to "flit," the only part of their bothy that commands any pecuniary compensation is the roof, not the work only, but also the heavy thatch saturated with thick, greasy peat-reek (in other words with a thick coating of soot), which forms a valuable manure.

Blushes and Lies.

"Among the unexploded fallacies must be reckoned the popular error of making it incumbent on a blush to always follow a lie."

It was a popular lawyer who spoke, a man whose face may be seen almost any time in the criminal court building when a more than usual interesting malefactor is on trial, a man to whom a large and varied experience with liars of all sorts must be conceded.

"Will you elucidate?" said the reporter.

"That I will, my boy. Whenever I hear a person testify on the witness stand I observe two things, whether that person is quiet, self-possessed, and glib, or else embarrassed, easily disconcerted, and led into contradictions. In the first case, I know that no power on earth could make that person blush, no matter how untruthful the testimony might be. In the latter case, though, I am aware that blush will follow blush as the cross-examination gets more and more lively. Experienced liars, those who make lying profitable to them, never blush. They consider this a sign of moral and physical weakness below their dignity. The fact is that no prevaricator of any magnitude at all is ever guilty of blushing. It is only the greenhorn in this business who colors when he sees that his lie is not believed—but only then, not otherwise even with him. The smoothest and most accomplished liars are found not among the female sex as another widespread error will have it, but among the males. You see, it takes more than ordinary strength of character, a very good memory, and a logical mind to carry through successfully a system of avoiding the truth. Now, that is where the ladies are deficient. They can tell beautiful lies on the spur of the moment with all the apparent candor of a white-souled priestess of Vesta, but they cannot be consistent about it, nor can they evolve in their logical sequence one lie after the other till a perfectly formed pyramid of them has been built up, on the apex of which their placidly slumbering conscience may gracefully recline."

"I think you are rather hard on the ladies there," said the newspaper man, who recalled some very brilliant exploits by women in this particular line.

"Trust me, I know whereof I am speaking. As for their capacity not to blush when disguising the facts, the women compare very favorably with the men, but not in the above points. And as for blushing generally, I've found that you very rarely will meet a liar above the age of twelve who will blush under any consideration. In fact, the most barefaced, cold-blooded liars, combining effrontery with skill, are to be encountered in the youth of this land, both sexes sharing alike in the honor. There is another curious fact I ought to mention. It concerns my own profession. While a lawyer pleading before a judge, or when dealing with his clients or brother attorneys, is a man justly reputed for his judicious mendacity, he strangely enough lacks that quality if, by chance, he is put on the witness stand. I know it happened to me that way last year in the D——trial, and I quite astonished myself—ha! ha! ha!"—*Chicago News.*

A Hazelhurst, Miss., man has started a new industry. He ships toads to Louisville florists, who use them to rid their plants of insects. It is said they do it very effectually.

An Albany girl has two distinct palates, but then this is probably nothing new. Most girls enjoy two different flavors of ice cream at once.—*Philadelphia Call.*

THE LAND OF DREAMS.

Oh, land of dreams! Oh, beautiful land which
borders the unknown shore—
Whose realms are filled with the loved and
lost, whom we meet on earth no more!
Land where the weary and worn may rest;
where the king and the serf lie down;
Where the serf may walk in realms

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1884.

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Now is th time to subscribe. It will be ourendeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 3, 1884.

Joint Canvass of the 5th Congressional District.

James W. Reid, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Col. L. C. Edwards, Republican and Liberal candidate for Congress, will address the people of the 5th Congressional District in joint discussion at the following times and places named below. All appointments conflicting herewith are hereby recalled:

Bethania, Forsyth county, Thursday, October 16th.

Lewisville, Forsyth county, Friday, October 17th.

Winston, Forsyth county, Saturday, October 18th.

As the evenings are short speaking will commence promptly at noon.

R. B. Glenn, Democratic candidate for Elector, and A. H. Joyce, Esq., Republican candidate for Elector, will address the people of the 5th Congressional District, in joint discussion, at the following times and places, to-wit:

Marion, Surry county, Friday, October 17th.

Mt. Airy, Surry county, Saturday, October 18th.

Dobson, Surry county, Monday, October 20th.

Danbury, Stokes county, Monday, October 27th.

Speaking commences at 1 p. m.

—The majority for the Republicans in Ohio is reduced from 19,000 in 1880 to say 11,000 at the election this year. West Virginia is Democratic. There is but little cause for rejoicing among the Republicans.

The Sum Up.

NEW YORK, October 13.—The returns from Ohio indicate that Robinson, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, is elected by from 8,000 to 11,000 majority, and those from West Virginia that the Democratic candidate for Governor is elected by 7,500.

—Dr. J. H. Morris declines the Republican nomination for Coroner.

—The Supreme Court of the United States is in session.

—Liberty, Va., was nearly consumed by fire a few days since.

—Only one cent a mile to the State Exposition at Raleigh, each way.

—The Mormons deny contributing money for Democratic campaign puposes.

—At the recent Democratic parade in New York city over 27,000 men were in the ranks.

—N. W. Lillington, Esq., is the Republican nominee for the Senate from Stokes and Forsyth.

—Tho Chinese lost one thousand men in an engagement with the French forces in Tonquin, on last Monday.

—It cost the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company $2,000 to make their display at the State Exposition.

—A human monstrosity with the face of a dog is said to have arrived in New York from Russia, for exhibition.

—Diphtheria is prevailing to an alarming extent in Canada. It is also declared epidemic at Astoria, Long Island.

—Horses in many counties in Iowa are suffering with the glanders. The pink eye is also reported in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

—A storm at Chicago blew away a shanty on piles in Lake Michigan in which fourteen laborers were lodged; ten were drowned.

—St. John has refused to retire from the prohibition ticket. H. L. Philips is the prohibition candidate for Governor of Missouri.

—Ex-Judge J. L. Henry, of Asheville, died in that city last Monday of Bright's Disease, from which he had suffered for the past two years.

—Seven hundred people are out of employment at Petersburg, Va., by the closing of all the cotton factories in consequence of the scarcity of water.

—Since July 9th drought has prevailed in East Tennessee, North Georgia and North Alabama, the region of which Chattanooga is the centre, and specials to the *Times* indicate that all farming interests are seriously imperilled, and unless there is rain soon the result will be disastrous. Grazing lands are burned out and creeks are dry.

EXPOSITION GROUNDS, Oct. 3.

—The exposition is a grand success. The consolidated roads have reduced the railroad fare to one cent per mile each way for persons coming to the exposition. From points in North Carolina tickets will be placed on sale as soon as possible and continue on sale till October 26th. Tickets good for five days.

W. S. PRIMROSE.

—Wickham, Dezendorf and Cocke, State electors on the Virginia Republican ticket, have resigned; the State Committee request the rest of the electors to resign.

—The Bagdad, Asia, Turkish mail was attacked by brigands in the mountains of Asia Minor, some 40 miles from Ismid, and robbed of £60,000 of remittances and tithes for the Sultan of Turkey.

—Harrowing details of the cyclone which prevailed at Catania on the island of Sicily, on the 9th inst., have been received at Rome. Twenty-seven persons were killed and one hundred injured. There is great distress among the people. Three thousand houses were destroyed.

—The Democratic demonstration at Youngstown, Ohio, on Tuesday evening, was one of the most enthusiastic political meetings held on the Western Reserve since the campaign opened. Carl Schurz, in a carriage, headed a procession of 10,000 men, and afterwards made an hour's talk at the opera house. He subsequently spoke half an hour at Excelsior Hall. Josiah Quincey, of Boston, also addressed a very large open-air meeting.

—The N. C. Press Association met in Raleigh on Tuesday of last week. The attendance this year was small. The following are the officers elected:

President—Joseph Daniels.

Vice-Presidents—E. G. Harrell, E. C. Hackney and C. R. Jones.

Secretary and Treasures—J. A. Robinson, of Winston.

Assistant Secretary—J. H. Lindsay.

Ex. Com.—S. A. Ashe, E. A. Oldham, J. H. Ennis, H. A. London, H. A. Foote.

Orator—Walter H. Page.

Poet—W. C. Erwin.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for November is on our table—ahead, as usual, of all the others. How the publisher can afford to keep on improving it, as he does, is a standing wonder. With this number appears the prospectus for next year. It promises even better things, and "Peterson" always keeps his promises. There will be over 1,200 printed pages, 14 steel engravings, 12 double-sized colored steel fashion plates, from 800 to 900 wood-cuts, six copyright novelets, one hundred smaller stories, etc., etc. In short, the magazine will continue to be, as heretofore, *the cheapest and best for ladies.* The terms are only TWO DOLLARS a year. To clubs it is cheaper still, viz: four copies for six dollars and a half, with an extra copy to the person getting up the club. Or five copies for eight dollars, with both an extra copy and the "Pearl of Price," or a large steel engraving, "The Lion in Love." Everybody should take this magazine. Now is the time to subscribe. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Specimens are sent, gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

What Prominent Republicans Say.

Last week we briefly stated that Col. S. L. Patterson ignored Blaine and York. Below we give Col. Patterson's reasons for so doing, copied from the Lenoir *Topic:*

MR. EDITOR:—It is not my desire to appear in a "card," but as many of your readers are Republicans and my personal friends, it may not be amiss to accede to your request and state briefly my reasons for not supporting Blaine and York.

I hold to the doctrine that the nominees of a party should be supported only when they are fit for the offices for which they were nominated. In no other way can the integrity of our office holders be preserved.

Very grave charges are preferred against Mr. Blaine; such also were made against Gen. Garfield, and such may be made against any man. But it makes all the difference in the world whether the charges are founded on fact, whether true or false. In the case of Gen. Garfield the charges were slanderous and malicious. After a careful examination of the charges against Mr. Blaine, I am convinced that they are, in the main, true. I believe that he prostituted his official position as Speaker of the House, and his political influence for private gain. So believing, I cannot vote for him, but will support Gov. Cleveland, who has proved himself worthy of confidence in every position he has filled. I am none the less inclined to this course for the reason that the New York *Sun*, the malicious slanderer of President Garfield, is running Gen. Butler as a side show in the interests of Blaine's circus.

I will not vote for Dr. York for Governor. He is not fit for the high office. Nor can I forget how short a time ago he was of all abusive and foul-mouthed demagogues the most so. The circumstances of his conversion excite suspicion that he would still be so if his bread were so buttered. I do not believe he is honest in advocating Republican principles, and as a self-respecting Republican I will not vote for him.

No one can know the genuine pain it gives me to place myself outside the pale of the party organization, whose candidates have heretofore been upright and able men, and whom I have supported with earnestness and zeal.

I believe that the defeat of Blaine and York will not only be for the interests of the country, but will eventuate in good to the Republican party.

Respectfully,

S. L. PATTERSON.

Dr. Grissom Repudiates York and Gives the Reason Why.

Raleigh News-Observer

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 10, 1884.

My attention has been called to an editorial in the Asheville *Citizen*, of October 8th, in reference to my refusal to support Dr. York for Governor. While a conversation of the tenor of the one referred to did occur, it was in no view of its going to the public. But as the fact has been published, and as I have no concealment about the matter, I deem it just to myself that my reasons for refusing him my support shall go also to the public.

As superintendent of the Asylum it has been my duty to look after the legislation affecting the interest of the insane of the State, and because of this fact I know who have been the friends of the insane, ever ready to work for them. I also know who have been willing to leave these poor unfortunate people to remain in confinement in the counties and who have been unwilling to give a decent support to those who were fortunate enough to find room in the inadequate accommodation which has hitherto existed.

I do not think Dr. York a fit man for the Governor's chair. I do not mean anything personally discourteous to him, for our relations are not in any sense unfriendly, but in my judgment he has not the qualifications for the high office he seeks. Nor do I think that his qualifications or his antecedents are such as to entitle him to the support, even of Republicans. *I am satisfied from my long familiarity with his public course that neither the charitable nor educational interests of the State would be safe under such policy as has always characterized his public career.*

As a North Carolinan I cannot look at the facts before me without perceiving that all the material interests of the State, her financial condition, her *charitable and educational* institutions, her progress at home and reputation in the eyes of the country will be jeopardized by the election of a man of his antecedents.

This is an unsual crisis, and while I am not ambitious of any claim to consistency, save in a love for North Carolina and the interests of all her people, *I am especially devoted to the unfortunate afflicted* among whom the best years of my life have been passed.

Parties and *policies* have no value in my eyes save as they may protect, not despoil the people; save as they may guide and not mislead in the path of the State's prosperity.

Dr. York vs. Public Schools.

Raleigh News and Observer.

No demagogue who has ever lived in North Carolina has made a greater to do over public schools than Dr. York is now making. And yet, turn to page 151, House Journal, 1871-'72 (proceedings of December 19, 1871), and there will be found the following:

The bill to raise revenue being under consideration, Mr. Lottin moved to insert "a special tax of four cents on the hundred dollars valuation of property for the support of public schools." The ayes and noes were ordered. Dr. York noted NO! He was unwilling to levy even a four cent tax for the "blue eyed boys and girls of North Carolina!" So much for Dr. York's school record.

Again, when the question came up to establish normal schools for the training of teachers, Dr. York voted against that wise measure.

The Pool Defalcation.

It is charged by some of the Radical speakers on the stump that by the defalcation of Col. Pool when School Superintendent of the public schools of this State were robbed of a considerable sum of money which belonged to the school fund. They don't state the amount, leaving the impression that it was very large, and the schools therefore great sufferers. In reply to an inquiry by the editor of the Charlotte *Observer*, the following letter has been received from Mr. J. C. Scarborough, Superintendent of Public Instruction, which shows that of the original amount appropriated by Col. Pool, $2,800, he repaid $2,100 and the remaining $700 was paid by the committee to whom the matter was referred, the schools not losing one cent. The following is Mr. Scarborough's letter:

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 7th, 1883.

C. R. Jones, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—The delalcation of Stephen D. Pool was confined entirely to the Peabody fund. He acted as State agent for the general agent of the fund. He gave no bond and was at that time personally responsible to the then agent, Rev. B. Sears, D. D. Col. Pool used $2,800 of the fund, applying it to the payment of his individual debts. Dr. Sears, when he found what had been done, paid directly to the schools to which aid had been promised the amount due each, so that no school in the State lost a cent. Col. Pool afterwards paid back to Dr. Sears $2,100, leaving $700 loss to the Peabody fund. This Dr. Sears reported to his board as due from Col. Pool, and for which he held Col. Pool's individual note unsecured. The matter was referred to a committee which reported recommending that the committee make good the loss from their private purses, and this was done.

Very truly yours,

J. C. SCARBOROUGH.

This effectually disposes of a matter out of which the Radicals, with their usual disregard for the truth and the facts, have been trying to make some capital.

The Voice of New York.

The demonstration of the business men of New York in front of the sub-treasury building on Wall street Thursday afternoon, and the grand pageant in the eveniug have never been excelled in the history of the Metropolis. It is conceded by the Republicans themselves that in numbers, enthusiasm and substantial interest represented, nothing has ever taken place to equal it. The afternoon meeting was held under the auspices of six organized clubs, representing the stock, produce and maratine, cotton, coffee, New York mining and mercantile exchanges.

In the evening an immense Democratic ratification meeting was held at the Academy of Music, another at Irving Hall, and still another in Union Square.

Both of the buildings were packed, and it is estimated that between 75,000 and 100,000 people congregated about the square. There were platforms at each corner of the park named respectively after McClellan, Seymour, Tilden, Hancock and Ward clubs, many of them in uniform and bearing torches, many thousands in line, marched from all parts of the city to this rendezvous.

The Negroes Take Reid From the Stand.

Correspondence of Greensboro Patriot.

NEW BETHEL, ROCKINGHAM CO., October 7th, 1884.

The candidates for Congress spoke here to-day, and a scene was witnessed that has never before been chronicled in North Carolina. Edwards made his speech, making no impression whatever. Reid followed, and when in the midst of his speech, pouring the chain shot and grape into Edward's record on the negro question, the negroes split their throats hollering for Reid, and so great became the excitement a half dozen of them rushed to the stand, lifted Reid on their shoulders and toted him around on their shoulders, singing "We's got de old coon." For a few minutes the scene baffled description. Poor Edwards; there he sat, glued to his seat, dumbfounded and disgusted. I never again wish to see the picture Edward's face presented.

Mr. Reid will get a large negro vote in Rockinghrm, and its not in the power of their political white masters to prevent it. The bottom is about to drop out.

ROCKINGHAM.

—An Irishman was asked for his marriage certificate. He slowly lifted his hat, revealing a large scar on the head, evidently done by a flat iron. The evidence was to the point. Our certificates are the praises of those who have experienced wonderful cures by the use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

—Do not for a moment let your confidence betray you into supposing yourself incapable of mistake. It is indeed a serious blunder to refuse to take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup when you even suspect you have taken cold.

—The Astors paid their taxes for the current year in New York last week, their contribution to the municipal revenue being $425,000. The Goelet estate paid, in part, $150,000; James Gordon Bennett, $29,500 and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $440,000.

THE PREMIUM ENGRAVING issued by "Peterson's Magazine," for 1885, like everything else from that quarter, is of rare excellence and beauty. It is not one of the cheap colored lithographs with which the country is flooded, but a first-class line and stipple engraving, executed in the highest style of art. The artists are Illman Brothers, and they have engraved it—size, 21 inches by 27—expressly for "Peterson's Magazine," in their most brilliant manner. The picture is called "The Lion in Love," and is a capital affair; sure to raise a smile. In artistic merit, it is, we think, one of the finest "Peterson" has ever issued. Another of the premiums is the "Pearl of Price," an illustrated volume of the American poets. Another is an extra copy of the magazine, etc., etc. You can get any of them, gratis, by raising a club for "Peterson" for 1885. This is a rare chance. Specimens of the magazine sent, gratis, with full particulars, to those wishing to get up clubs, if written for. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC

THE ONLY TRUE

FACTS REGARDING Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH! In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion. The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med Co. St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

LIVER WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.

Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists

SANITARIUM. Riverside, Cal. The dry climate cures Nose, Throat, Lungs, full idea, 36 p., route, cost, free.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE. 200 pgs. Illustrated. All that the doubtful curious or thoughtful want to know. Cloth and gilt binding 50 cts, paper 25c. Marriage Guide, 144 p 15c, sent sealed, money or stps. by DR. WHITTIER 202 PENN AVE. PITTSBURGH, PA. The great specialist, Nervous Debility, Impediments to Marriage, Consultation and Pamphlet free.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE THOUGHTFUL ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO THE SUPERIOR MERITS OF

ORCHILLA GUANO

AS A FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT AND GRASS.

The advantages resulting from its use are not only an increased yield, but the permanent improvement of the soil from the abundant growth of grass which is sure to follow.

"ORCHILLA" is no new thing. For eighteen years it has been undergoing trial,—and well has it stood the test. At first, its progress to favor was naturally slow; but merit will, sooner or later, have its reward, and now its sales every year are largely increased over those of the preceding year, and the friends of its early days are its best friends now.

It has been used extensively in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and from its abundant success everywhere, we are justified in recommending it to you as being well adapted to your soil. No fertilizer for your use has had such unvarying success and continued popularity. Some of the largest and best farmers in these three States use it almost exclusively.

It is Successful, because it is Nature's own provision for her exhausted fields.

It is Low Priced, because we have none of the expense of manufacturers, and, without regard to its high agricultural value, we base its price solely upon its actual cost to import.

We refer you below to some of the farmers who have used it, and ask you to enquire of them as to its merits.

ORCHILLA FOR WHEAT.

It is a remarkable fact that the complete analysis of Orchilla Guano shows *almost identical results* with the analysis of the ashes of *a bundle of wheat in the straw.* This doubtless furnishes the reason why Orchilla is a good wheat producer; *it contains all the elements of wheat growth within itself.*

JOHN H. NUNNALLY, Esq., of Ruffin, N. C., June 23d, 1884, says:—Those who used Orchilla last fall speak in most flattering terms of its results, in which I concur, as my future purchases will demonstrate. I can see where I used Orchilla this spring a very perceptible difference. It is too early in the season to report results.

R. B. DOBSON, Esq., of Clio, Iredell Co., N. C., July 15, 1884, says:—"I have used the Orchilla Guano for three years on light sandy land for wheat and clover. It has given satisfaction. My neighbors who used it last fall are well pleased. We used from one to three hundred pounds to the acre. We expect to use it again."

Dr. E. CHAMBERS LAIRD, Haw River, Alamance Co., N. C., July 16th, 1884, says:—"I have used Orchilla for two years, and am well pleased with the result. I expect to use it more largely this fall. I am convinced it is all you claim for it."

Maj. A. H. DREWRY, of Westover, Charles City Co., Va., probably the most extensive farmer in the State, says,—"Orchilla Guano does quite as well on my wheat, as any fertilizer I ever used."

Col. PEYTON S. COLES, of Estonteville, Albemarle Co., Va., equally prominent in the community, says:—"Orchilla has made wheat for me when everything else failed to do so."

ORCHILLA FOR GRASS.

If Orchilla *has* a specialty, it is in *making grass.* THAT NEVER FAILS.

Col. RANDOLPH HARRISON, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Virginia, Richmond, says:—"Orchilla certainly possesses special *clover-producing* virtues, or, if that is an inaccurate word, it enables clover *to take hold*, and helps it to stand drought—a great point. I watch its effect on my crops with much interest."

Send for our Book of Testimonials from farmers who have used Orchilla Guano for years, and who say:—"It has made our poor lands rich."

Respectfully,

TRAVERS, SNEAD & CO.

IMPORTERS' AGENTS,

RICHMOND, VA.

FOR SALE BY

J. F. HARRIS, - - - - - - Winston.
FIELDS & TURNER, - - - - - Greensboro.
D. T. LAMBETH, - - - - - Thomasville.

AT THE SALEM BOOKSTORE

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

IN THE TENNESSEE MOUNTAINS.
DARWINISM,
A COUNTRY DOCTOR.
A MIDSUMMER LARK.
HER CRIME.
WAKE ROBIN.
LITTLE SISTERS.
RACHEL'S SHARE OF THE ROAD.
MAJORIE DAW.
FANCHETTE,
STILLWATER TRAGEDY.
DAUGHTER OF THE PHILISTINES.
PRUDENCE PALFRY.
LADIES LINDORES.
MODERN INSTANCE.
BEYOND THE GATE.

Together with a lot of POEMS, ILLUSTRATED HYMNS, BIRTHDAY BOOKS GEMS OF GENIUS and hundreds of Articles all of which are offered at

REDUCED PRICES,

and many at and below cost, among the latter a large number of Toy Books, etc.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 1884.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

—FAMILY BIBLES at Blum's Bookstore.

Catalogue Sent Free by Mail.

THE Cedar Cove Nursery Catalogue representing the largest, lowest priced first-class stock in the country will be sent to all who will write for one. It contains the largest list of apple, peach, pear, cherry, grape, strawberry and all other desirable fruits with descriptions. Orders solicited and promptly filled after October.

Address N. W. CRAFT, Shore, Yadkin County, N. C.

Aug. 27th, 1884-6m.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O., July* 3, 1882: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer,* says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb.* 6, 1880: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time proeureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness"—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from 18 *Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April* 14, 1882, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

—SCHOOL SATCHELS for sale at Salem Bookstore.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Leave delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (*For Internal and External Use*). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM.

MAY, 1884.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR!

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

Wholesale and Retail Merchants,

DEALERS IN

Field Seeds and Star Brand Fertilizers,

WINSTON, N. C.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

is more complete than ever before and our steadily and rapidly increasing trade shows that we are making it to the interest of the Merchants in this section of country to trade with us. Remember that we were the first to take out a *Drummer's* license and that we pay more *Purchase Tax* and more *Freight* than any mercantile firm here. Add the freight and expenses to Baltimore and Richmond prices and we will duplicate them and in several lines do better.

RETAIL STORES.

Our Dress Goods and Notion Departments are in the hands of competent lady sales women and in these departments you will find a new and elegant assortment of standard and Fancy Dress Goods, Lawns, White Goods, Piquets, Ginghams, Prints, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Parasols, Fans, and Notions of every kind.

We also offer a full stock of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Drills, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Jeans, Cottonades,

Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Books and Stationary,

Leather, Salt, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Axes, Mattocks, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hames, Chains, Collars, Steel Plows, Saws, Cutlery, Oils, Syrups, White and Red Lead, Coffee, Sugar, Meat, Corn, Lard, Drugs, Buckets, Tubs, Kegs, Brooms, Scythes and Grain Cradles, &c.

Sole Agents for the sale of

T. MILES' SONS PHILADELPIA HAND MADE SHOES.

for Men, Women, Misses and Children. Sole Agents for the sale of the

Celebrated Bay State Boots and Shoes.

We also have exclusive control in this market of

J. A. Leach & Co's Thomasville Shoes,
L. B. & L. S. Holt's Bellemont Plaids,
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co's Excelsior Cook Stoves,

the very best made. We sell at Factory Prices.

J. & P. COATS' SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON,
F. & H. FRIES' JEANS, ARISTA SHEETING AND COTTON YARN,
EAGLE & PHŒNIX JEANS, TICKING AND BALL SEWING COTTON
HOLSTEIN WOOLEN MILLS ALL WOOL CASSIMERES.

SEEDS.

We have had thoroughly tested many of the different kinds of Grasses and now sell only Orchard Grass Seed, Red Clover, Sappling Clover, Herds Grass, Timothy and Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.

FERTILIZERS.

The Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure stands at the head of the list of Tobacco fertilizers throughout both Virginia and North Carolina and no one who wishes to raise a crop of fine, bright, rich, waxy Tobacco that will sell for a high price cant afford to plant a crop of Tobacco without using it. We sold 1,100 bags at this place last week and were out two days.

STAR BRAND GUANO FOR WHEAT.

We ask the farmers to compare the present crop of growing wheat where this fertilizer was used with crops where other brands were used and also examine the clover and grass and to remember that the Star Brand Guano is the only fertilizer that makes a good crop of grass following the wheat crop. We will make it to the interest of every farmer *who sows wheat* this fall to use the Star Brand Guano.

We are prepared to buy large quantities of Dried Fruits and Berries this season. All are cordially invited to

COME AND SEE US.

Respectfully,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

May 12th, 1884

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS are prepared from MAY APPLE.

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS are the BEST EVER MADE for Costiveness, Indigestion, Headache. One good dose of three or four Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, followed by one pill every night for a week or two, makes the human machinery run as regular as clock work; they purify the blood and put new life in a broken-down body. Purely Vegetable, Harmless, Pleasant, Infallible, the youngest child may take them. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at 25 Cts. a Box, or by mail.

STANDARD CURE CO., Proprietors, 197 Pearl St., N. Y.

Emory's Little Cathartic are more than is claimed; they prove to be the best Pill ever used here. Worth twice the money asked.—W. W. H. GOINS, Harmony Grove, Ga.——Emory's Little Cathartic are the most popular of all the Cathartics.—WM. BISHOP, Mills River, N. C.——My aged mother used one box with wonderful results.—N. W. BAKER, Locust Grove, Ohio.—I recommend them.—JOHN COLLINS, M. D., Athens, Texas.——They are excellent.—R. DENSON, Jackson, Miss.——They are unexcelled.—MISS. ELIZABETH KEYSER, Moberly, Mo.

MALARIA In all its forms positively cured with Emory's Standard Cure Pills, a never-failing remedy; they contain no Quinine, Mercury, or poison of any kind. Endorsed by physicians and sold by druggists everywhere, or by mail, 25 Cents a Box. STANDARD CURE CO., New York.

AMERICAN POETRY,
AMERICAN PROSE
GEMS FROM GREAT AUTHORS,
GEMS FROM THE POETS,
all elegant Gift Books,
AT THE SALEM BOOK STORE.

Lots of other books, some of them will be sold at and below cost.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching; very distressing, particularly at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is a pleasant, sure cure. Also: for Tetter, Itch, Salt-Rheum, Scald-Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. BOX, by mail, 50 cts., 3 for $1.25, Address, DR. WAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa. Sold by Druggists.

NEW BOOKS.

BEYOND THE GATES,
GEMS FROM GREAT AUTHORS.
GEMS OF GENIUS.
BIRTHDAY BOOKS.
POEMS.
ILLUSTRATED HYMNS.
Fringed editions of celebrated Poems.
AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
POCKET PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS.

AT SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Cards for Scrap Books cheap in lots.

We offer a number of fine Christmas, New Year and Easter Cards, in assorted lots, cheap for cash. The supply is limited.

SALEM BOOKSTORE.

NO NEW THING.

STRONG'S SANATIVE PILLS

Used throughout the country

FOR OVER 40 YEARS,

And thus proved

The Best Liver Medicine in the World.

No Griping, Poisonous Drugs, but purely Vegetable, safe and reliable. Prescribed even by Physicians. A speedy cure for Liver Complaint, Regulating the Bowels, Purifying the Blood, Cleansing from Malarial Taint. A perfect cure for Sick Headache, Constipation and all Bilious Disorders. Sold by Druggists. For Pamphlet, etc., address C. E. HULL & CO. 18 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

For A Business Education Attend the

Commercial College

Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky. Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 23 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diplomas presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 9th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

Langs Live Seeds, The Cheapest, the Freshest, the Purest. They never fail to grow and give a liberal crop. 300 Flower Seeds, 300 Vegetable Seeds, 65 Field Seeds, 20,000 Catalogues to give away, send for one. Local Agents Wanted everywhere.

Fred N. Lang, Baraboo, Wis.

London Hair Restorer-Great English Toilet Article. Restores growth, color, gloss and softness. Removes Dandruff. Aristocratic families of Great Britain endorse it. Elegant dressing. Fragrantly perfumed. The favorite of fashion. At Druggists for 3s 1d, or 75 cts., in U. S., money.

WORK BOXES at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

WHISPERING PINES.—A few copies at the Salem Book Store.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9	Leaves Salem,	6.00 a. m.
" 10	Arrives "	11.38 a. m.
" 11	Leaves "	5.10 p. m.
" 12	Arrives "	11.57 a. m.

RECISTER!—Some weeks ago we noticed that a new registration was necessary. This is a mistake. *Only those who have not previously registered are required to do so.*

—Registration books for Winston township are open at the Court-House and at T. B. Douthit's in Salem.

—CAMPAIGN BADGES at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

—New Moon next Saturday.

—290 days gone and 76 to come till end of year.

—Considerable frost on Wednesday morning.

—Go and hear the Annie Berlein Company at the Opera House to-night.

—The schedule of the Railroad has been changed. Trains now leave at 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.

—Fifteen couples took out marriage licenses in this county during the month of September.

—Those who have been gathering corn say it is better than had been anticipated.

—H. S. Crist is Mayor pro tem during the absence of Mayor Fogle at the Exposition.

—Fruit canning seems to grow in favor with the people. There has been more fruit canned this season than ever before known.

—Don't forget the bargains in Miscellaneous Books and Fancy Articles at the Salem Bookstore for the next six weeks.

—A "bed-spring company" have located at Lexington, and are running twenty-four wagons canvassing the vicinity.

—The county candidates are going around with the sheriff at the tax gathering. So far the attendance has been small.

—It looks inconsistent of those possum hunters who had their land posted and hunt almost nightly on somebody else's land.

—Dry and dusty weather still continues. High winds on Tuesday last. When will we have rain? is the question asked every where.

—Jacob, son of Joseph Hines, who went from Davidson to Missouri about fifteen years ago, was killed by lightning some time in August.

—W. B. Glenn spoke at Lewisville on Saturday, where he met Mr. Lillington, the Republican candidate for the Senate for Stokes and Forsyth.

—Just received, a lot of
HOLMES' READERS,
SANDFORD'S ARITHMETICS,
COPY BOOKS,
INK, PENS and PAPER,
at the Salem Bookstore.

—Josephine Bailey, daughter of Daniel Sink, of Bethany, is now with her father. She went West with her husband, John Bailey, a few years ago.

—B. B. Glenn and A. H. Joyce, the Democratic and Republican Electors addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Brown's Hall, on Monday evening last.

—The colored people of Winston are preparing the basements of the Methodist and Baptist churches for school rooms. Their graded school commenced on Wednesday last.

—Several small trial lots of wheat have been sown. It comes up nicely but the drouth and hot sunshine are drying it up in many places. Best not put in large lots.

—Now is the time to push fattening hogs. It is cheaper to fatten in warm weather than when cold, for it requires much grain to keep up animal heat in cold weather.

—More ground planted in tobacco in the upper part of Davidson this year than usual. Owing to the drouth it did not yield a large crop, but most people are succeeding in curing it nicely.

—Prof. Harris' Pastile treatment for nervous debility has cured thousands. The proprietors having confidence in its merit offer free trial. Address, Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo.

—Geo. W. Hinshaw, of the firm of Hinshaw & Bynum, has recently returned from the North, where he purchased one of the largest stocks of dry goods, &c., ever brought to this market.

Ladies' Medical Adviser.

A Complete Medical Work for Women, handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated. Tells how to prevent and cure all diseases of the sex, by a treatment AT HOME. Worth its weight in Gold to every lady suffering from any of these diseases. Over 10,000 sold already. POSTPAID ONLY 50 cents. Postal Note or 2-cent Stamps. Address NUNDA PUBLISHING CO., Nunda, N. Y.

—We congratulate our farmers on having an opportunity now of improving their exhausted fields by a single application of Orchilla Guano. Use it this Fall for Wheat, Rye, or Winter Oats, and seed land to Grass or Clover. See advertisement in another colmnn.

—The Rt. Rev. T. B. Lyman, Bishop of this Diocese, visited St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Winston on Friday last. Quite a large congregation was out to hear him, and as usual he preached a fine sermon, taking as his text the 5th verse of of the 3rd chapter of St. John. The rite of baptism was adminstered to one person, and five were confirmed.—*Leader.*

The Housewife's Favorite.

We will send FREE for ONE ENTIRE YEAR, to every lady who sends us AT ONCE the names of ten married ladies, at same address, and 12 two-ct. stamps for postage, our handsome, entertaining and instructive Journal, devoted to Fashions, Fancy Work, Decorating, Cooking and Household matters. Regular price, $1.00. SEND TO-DAY, and secure next number. Address, DOMESTIC JOURNAL, Nunda, N. Y.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Oct. 11th, 1884:

D. A. Bray, J. P. Bodenhamer, Jeremiah Crews, James Clanaham, Miss Mary E. Fisher, Miss Nannie Howard, B. F. Hester, Miss Annie L. Jordan, Isaih Jones, Joseph Johnson, J. C. Kinnaman, Julian Lamb, Miss Mary J. Massey, James A. Paul, W. J. Pharr, David Reed, G. L. Reed, Dellsenia Slater, Frank Spaugh Jacob E. Sell, Jerry H. Smith, John L. Smith, F. C. Stewart, Miss Rosy Thorp, Anna Williams, Saul Williard.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter of fice.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

UNDER THE UPAS LAST NIGHT.—A large audience was present last night at the Opera House to witness the production of "Under the Upas," as presented by the Annie Berlein Company. "Under the Upas" is a melodrama in a prologue and three acts, from the pen of George Hocy, and is a very strong play with a depth of plot that keeps the audience in mystery as to the ending until the final fall of the curtain. There are numerous strong situations throughout the play, which were quickly seized on by those present, and the various climaxes reached were unbounded. The people making up the company are all well chosen to fill the respective parts assigned them, and read their lines in a manner to please those whose good fortune it was to be present. Miss Annie Berlein, who assumed the role of "Volta," the much wronged and revengeful woman, whose only aim is to elevate her daughter "Rita" to a social position was very strong, the many changes of character required to depict such an intense part being portrayed in a manner truly wonderful. J. R. Furlong, as the duelist "Thuro," and J. U. Randel as the physician "Dr. Leon," deserve special attention for their able acting, as do also Miss Mamie Radcliff as "Jean" and Rachel Renaud as "Rita." The entertainment last night was an exceptionally good one, and all and more than was claimed for it. It is a first-class play and company in all respects. Miss Berlein as "Volta" is really splendid, and those who fail to attend this evening will miss a rare treat, to say the least.—*Syracuse Herald, N. Y.*

—**Emory's Little Cathartic Pills** are sufficiently powerful for the most robust, yet the safest for children and weak constitutions; the action in any disease is uniform, certain and safe, painless and effective. Druggists.—15 cts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

Is the Average Teacher a Success? Is the Committee Competent to Employ a Qualified Teacher?

By the average teacher we mean the one who teaches in district school, and is generally considered as doing very well. Now the question is, is he (or she) a success? We unhesitatingly answer that in many respects he is not, and our reasons are various. 1st. He does not keep order in the school-room. 2d. He does not try to grade and classify his school so that the greatest number may be benefited by the instruction imparted. 3rd. He fails to impart moral instruction either by precept or example. 4th. He is not prepared to teach thoroughly the subject matter of the text books, much less to impart original knowledge.

The majority of our teachers are satisfied with very poor order. The pupils are not taught to obey promptly and cheerfully, and hence the good is not accomplished that could or would be were good order preserved. A friend told me not long ago he visited a school taught by one who is generally considered to be a good teacher, and that the order preserved was simply no order at all, and just so, we fear, it is in the majority of our schools.

But few teachers have a systematic arrangement for each day's work, and hence much precious time is lost in doing nothing, and often in worse than doing nothing. Teachers seem to forget that in school their pupils will learn or acquire life-habits, and in order that these habits be what they should be, it is necessary that all the arrangements of the school be orderly. Have a proper time for everything and then let everything come in its proper time. Then again so few of our teachers, by actual example, teach even the pure principles of morality, and just as he fails in this just as much does he fail in being a full success.

But few of the teachers, comparatively speaking, are prepared to properly teach the branches to be taught; and can we call that teacher a success who cannot do this! We therefore say that there must be a great improvement in the average teacher before he is a complete success.

COMMITTEE.

Our observation teaches us that he is not. We are sorry to say favoriteism, associated with egotism, and side influences, irrespective of qualification, covers the whole ground.

Many committeemen say they do not wish the place and were appointed against their wishes, and have no interest in the free schools. Many more are very illiterate and are not competent, hence so much dissatisfaction in our public schools. Often committeemen are appointed by the suggestion or recommendation of one man in the district to the great annoyance of the whole district. Could such offices be filled as they were 25 years ago, by the vote of the district, at some time designated in each year and election to come off at district school-houses with proper notice, we think that those who feel an interest in public schools would be elected and qualified teachers employed.

Then the public schools would be what they should be. When the Rev. C. H. Wiley was superintendent of the common schools of N. C., $50 expended in public schools did more for the education of the pupils than $100 does to-day. Should that be the case? This is a progressive age, and we think the time has come when greater interest should be manifest and pupils advanced more thoroughly in the same time. There is a great error in our present system of public schools somewhere. Who will be the first to reform it?

A THOUGHT OR SO.

Find for me a man who could be so silly as to pay an expert in horse training for preparing a scrub horse for the race course with expectations of beating 2:11 time. You expect the horse trainer simply to improve and regulate the qualities of the horse, that is all.

Is not the father equally silly who takes a scrub son to a teacher expecting him to prepare his son to be a president of the United States, or a Senator, or a distinquished lawyer, doctor, etc? Yet to-day there are doubtless many parents in America, denouncing teachers as having failed because they did not make a wonderful somebody out of a natural born simpleton or out of a boy designed by nature to be a good, clever subaltern in some work-shop. The fact is, a teacher's success consists in fitting a boy for doing that for which he is best suited by nature, whether it be a boot black or a president. It would be a good thing for teachers if they could find fathers all of whom had sense enough to know what their sons are best fitted for. But alas! paternal love sees a future so wonderful in his tow-headed little son, and can only be persuaded by failures of the simple truth that his love for his son has blinded him.

The sooner the youth of this country are compelled by the scope and tendency of our public school system to recognize that only one boy in a hundred can be a lawyer, a doctor, a clergyman, the better it will be for the American people. To this end it is essential that our methods of training shall cease to foster the silly, abortive preference for so-called gentlemanly pursuits—shall squarely face the fact that manual labor is the sphere in which the great majority of the human race are destined to move, and that it is mechanical skill and genius which have transformed the world, and which should command the highest prize in the race of life.

M. L. R.

Abbott's Creek, N. C.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

[FROM THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.]

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—All the commissioners were present at the usual hour for opening last Monday. The amount of business transacted was so large that when the board adjourned at the end of the second day, the half fee claims for the Fall term of the Superior court had not been reached, and consideration of them was postponed until the next regular meeting.

The sheriff complied with the order of the board, filed his bond and received the tax books, agreeing to withdraw his suit against the board and pay the costs. He filed his insolvent list for the last two years, showing a total of unlisted insolvent taxes of $436.60; of listed insolvents $1,359.17; making a total of $1,795.77 of insolvent taxes for the last two years.

A petition for a new road in Conrad Hill township was refused. J. C. Meacham was appointed to fill a vacancy on the school committee in district number 17. Clark Harvis was appointed on the committee in colored school district number 21. J. W. Miller. J. W. Boner, Noah Kimel, Julius Pickel and John Burke were appointed to lay off a road in Clemmonsville township from Frank Miller's to the Doty corner. Alex. Cecil, Dougan Imbler and Isham Regan were appointed to view the fences around the stock law boundaries from Brummels and report to the board. The operation of the law as to that district is suspended until the first Monday in November. A new colored school district was created in Yadkin College. The committee appointed to lay off a road from Isaih Byerly's in Yadkin College township to the Lexington and Mocksville road in Lexington township, reported and the report was approved. J. I. Stoner was appointed to fill a vacancy on a school committee in Silver Hill. The committee appointed to condemn a site for a school house in district number 3, reported that they had selected a site on the lands of Michael Sink and Charles Yarbrough's heirs.

When the freight train came into Thomasville from Lexington last Friday morning one of the brakemen failed to respond to the signal. Search being made, he was found lying on his face on the roof of a box car. He was dead and blood was running from him down the side of his car. It is supposed that his death was caused by being struck by the bridge while crossing Rich Fork or Abbott's Creek. He was put inside a car and taken to Greensboro.

[The brakeman alluded to was G. B. Whittington. His remains were brought to his father's home, near Tom's Creek, Surry County, for interment.]

CLEMMONSVILLE CHAT.—This township promised to report to the *Dispatch* the number of bushels of wheat raised here this year; and here are the figures. Fifteen thousand bushels were threshed, besides a quantity fed to stock in the sheaf. The yield per acre is the largest and the quality the best ever harvested in Clemmonsville township. Mr. H. W. Fries, of Salem, sowed forty-two bushels on his Clemmonsville farm, and harvested eight hundred and four bushels. A number of farmers made twenty bushels to one.

SURRY COUNTY.

[FROM THE MT. AIRY NEWS.]

The next meeting of the Surry County Teachers' Association will be held at Dobson on Saturday, Oct. 25th.

The prospect is very good for the Democrats to carry old Surry by a booming majority. There is no doubt of the election of the whole ticket.

The railroad is coming. There is no doubt about that. There is every reason to expect the early completion of this road. The grading has reached to within 8 miles of Dalton's the half way ground between Mt. Airy and Winston.

Rev. M. H. Moore has accepted the invitation to deliver the first annual address before the Siloam Literary Association of Siloam, N. C., on Saturday before the 2nd Sunday in November. Mr. W. M. Cunduff is President of the society.

DAVIE COUNTY.

[FROM THE DAVIE TIMES.]

There will be a grand Democratic rally at Smith Grove on Saturday, October 25. Hon. W. B. Glenn will be present and address the people upon the issues of the day. All the Clubs in the county, and everybody else are invited, and expected to be present.

An old gentleman remarked in our presence the other day, that he remembered one September and October many years ago when it was as warm as it has been during the present month, and that it was the severest kind of a winter. If it is an indication of a cold winter, our farmers should take warning and prepare for it.

STOKES COUNTY.

[FROM THE REPORTER AND POST.]

The county Commissioners at their meeting last Monday formally approved the use in our public schools of the text books recommended by our State Board of Education.

Rufus Kiser and William Moore, of Meadow township, have each lost a barn of tobacco by fire this season. We are informed that James Gravitt, of Yadkin township, also had a barn burnt a few days ago.

There are 14 Mormon preachers proselyting in Surry county.

DIED.

At the residence of her son-in-law, C. C. McMickle, in Surry County, N. C., Sept. 25, 1884, Mrs. FANNIE P., wife of John M. Kapp, in her 78th year.

She was the daughter of John and Catharine Null, and was born near Old Town, in Stokes County, now Forsyth. Death did not come unexpectedly, for she had been quite a sufferer for years. She had frequently said to her daughter and others that she was ready and just waiting the Master's time. A devoted wife and one of the most affectionate of mothers. She leaves an aged husband, three children and several grand children to mourn her loss. But they mourn not as those without hope. "For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again: even so also them who sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." "Blessed are the dead who died in the Lord."

K. T.

Suddenly, at Litiz, Pa., MATTHIAS TSHUDY HUEBENER, aged 58 years, 9 months and 7 days.

Mr. HUEBENER was well known here, as his father was pastor of Salem congregation for a number of years. He was born at Friedberg, N. C., and clerked in T. C. Pfohl's store several years. He was a genial and pleasant companion, and his many friends here deeply sympathize with his bereaved family.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator, according to law on the estate of Adam Butner, deceased, I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims properly authenticated, before the 1st day of October, 1885, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate are respectfully requested to make payment immediately.

JAS. A. BUTNER, Adm'r.
Oct. 1st, 1884.

TAX NOTICE!

I WILL BE AT THE PLACES named is follows:

Clinard's Stand,	Monday,	Oct. 13,	'84.
Joseph Beeson's,	Tuesday,	" 14,	"
Kernersville,	Wednesday,	" 15,	"
Crin's X Roads,	Thursday,	" 16,	"
Harlin Haizlip's,	Friday,	" 17,	"
Alsn Stewarts,	Saturday,	" 18,	"
Old Town,	Monday,	" 20,	"
Lews Bittings,	Tuesday,	" 21,	"
Elijah Reed's	Wednesday,	" 22,	"
Brookstown,	Thursday,	" 23,	"
Lewisville,	Friday,	" 24,	"
Ben Hampton's	Saturday,	" 25,	"
Salem,	Monday,	" 27,	"
Union Cross,	Tuesday,	" 28,	"
Waughtown,	Wednesday,	" 29,	"
Walkertown,	Thursday,	" 30,	"
Bethania,	Friday,	" 31,	"
Winton,	Monday,	Nov. 3d,	"

After the above dates there will be costs on al the uncollected Tax if the Deputies choose to collect it.

Tie Tax assessed is 30c., on every $100 valuation of Property, and $1.92 on the Poll.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE,
Oc. 9. Sheriff.

OAK LUMBER.

THE undersigned have a large quantity of Oak lumber, such as palings, railing postsand fence plank for sale at the mill near Clemmonsville, N. C. Those wanting

GOOD LUMBER

can have their orders filled and delivered by addressing

SINK BROTHERS,
Clemmonsville or Salem, N. C.
Oct. 9-4t.

SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I will proceed to sell at public sale on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1884,

at the Salem Hotel, in Salem, N. C., all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late Adam Buter, deceased, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, MILCH COWS, HOGS, BEES, WAGON, BEDS and BEDDING. A large lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

TERMS CASH.

J. A. BUTNER, Adm'r.

Also by virtue of the power vested in me by the Judge of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, I will at the same time and place, sell at public sale, the following real estate to-wit:

Lot No. (68,) in the town of Salem, N. C., being, and what is commonly known as the SALEM HOTEL property, containing four acres more or less.

TERMS: cash, 6 months and 1 year, purchaser giving notes with good and approved security on deferred payments.

J. A. BUTNER,
Commissioner.

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Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and **Piles,** the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For **Colds,** take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For **Diarrhœa** and **Dysentery,** caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

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Wheat,	$ 80 to 95
Corn, per bushel,	75 to 80
Oats, " "	40 to 50
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bush,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 00 to 2 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 90
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white,) " "	1 50 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Pork,	08 to 10
Country Meat, (hog round,).	00 to 00
" Hams'	00 to 00
Green Apples per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	8 to 12
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	6 to 07
Beeswax, " "	00 to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	70 to 90
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	05 to 00
Chickens,	20 to 25
Hay, per hundred,	50 to 60
Fodder, per hundred bdls,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs,	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

NEW.

Lugs Common Red	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	6 00 to 7 50
" Bright	6 00 to 12 50
" Fine	15 00 to 18 00
Fillers Common	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine	12 00 to 18 00
Wrappers Common	15 00 to 20 00
" Good	25 00 to 40 00
" Fine	50 00 to 75 00
" Fancy	00 00 to 00 00

Dried Fruit Market.

Cherries pitted,	12½ cents
Damson, Plums,	8 cents
Whortleberries,	7 cents
Blackberries,	6 cents'
Quarter Apples,	3 cents-
Sliced Apples, common,	4 cents-
Sliced Apples, bright,	3 cents-
Sliced Apples, fancy,	4 cents-
Dark Peeled Peaches,	3 cents-
Bright " "	5 to 8 cents-
Fancy " "	6 cents-
Quarter unpeeled,	3 cents-
Halves "	4 cents-

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While nature has been sparing in giving us an abundance of her valuable minerals, she has by an All-wise provision been generous in the prolific distribution of such vegetation she has given for medicine, and science in its eager search for the rare ones, has overlooked this fact. How many of us seeing the common Mullein plant in the old fields and waste places; the beautiful Sweet Gum tree bordering our swamps, have thought that in each there was a principle of the very highest medicinal virtue. It is true that the Cherokee Indians knew of this years ago, but not until recently has it began to attract the attention of the Medical world, and now the long forsaken Mullein plant ranks among the first, and all the medical journals are heralding its grand effects.

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a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into the thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. HALE will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive

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N. C. DIVISION.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Date May 11, 1884.	No. 51, Daily.	No. 53, Daily
Leave Charlotte	4 20 a m	7 00 p m
" Salisbury	6 07 a m	8 28 p m
" High Point	7 25 a m	9 26 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 00 a m	10 02 p m
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a m	.....
Arrive Hillsboro	11 39 p m	.....
" Durham	12 17 p m	.....
" Raleigh	1 30 p m	.....
Leave	1 45 p m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	4 00 p m	.....

No. 15—Daily, except Sunday. Leave Greensboro 4 50 p. m. Arrive at Raleigh 1 25 p. m. Arrive Goldsboro 6 25 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West of Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. daily.

Nos 51 and 53 connect at Greensboro with R. & D. & R. R. and for all points on Salem Branch.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Date, May 11, 188.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily.
Leave Goldsboro	11 55 a m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	2 20 p m	.....
Leave "	4 45 p m	.....
Arrive Durham	6 02 p m	.....
" Hillsboro	6 45 p m	.....
" Greensboro	9 00 p m	.....
Leave	9 45 p m	9 35 a m
Arrive High Point	10 25 p m	10 05 a m
" Salisbury	11 42 a m	11 06 p m
" Charlotte	1 20 a m	12 35 p m

No. 16, Dly ex. Sunday—Lv. Golds. 4 30 a. m. Ar. Raleigh 8 30 p. m. Lv. Raleigh 9 10 p. m. Ar. Greensboro 6 00 p. m.

No. 50—Connects at Salisbury for all points on W. N. C. R. R. and at Charlotte with A. & C. Air Line for all points in the South and Southwest.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southeast, and with A. & C. Air-Line for all points South.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex. Sun
Leave Greensboro	10 00 a m	10 38 p m
Arrive Kernersville	11 04 a m	11 42 a m
" Salem	11 38 a m	12 20 a m

GOING NORTH	No. 51, Daily, ex. Sun.	53, Daily.
Leave Salem	5 10 p m	6 00 a m
Arrive Kernersville	5 50 p m	6 35 a m
" Greensboro	7 00 p m	7 40 a m

State University Railroad.

GOING NORTH.	No. 1 Daily ex. Sun
Leave Chapel Hill	11 15 a m
Arrive University	12 16 a m

GOING SOUTH.	No. 2 Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Raleigh	12 45 p m
Arrive University	1 46 p m

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS

WITHOUT CHANGE.

On Train No. 50 between New York and Montgomery, and between Raleigh and Old Fort.

On Trains 52 and 53, between Washington and Augusta, and Danville and Richmond and Charlotte and Montgomery.

Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh,

FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Best Time to Cut Timber.

The great variety of opinion expressed in regard to the best time for cutting timber is largely due to the fact that in in many instances and for many purposes no difference is observable in the appearance or quality of timber, whether cut in winter or summer.

Much depends upon the treatment timber receives after it is cut, whether placed in a position to season rapidly or left in the woods, where seasoning will go on slowly; furthermore, climate, the prevalence of insects that attack felled trees, the kinds of timber and various other conditions and circumstances has much influence on the durability and quality of wood of the same species of trees. It is certainly true that there is a great difference in the amount of and condition of the moisture in trees at different seasons of the year; and while, as a matter of convenience, it will often be of more importance to the one cutting than any slight variation in quality that may follow, still there is no doubt a choice in time of felling trees for all purposes. In late fall and winter, when trees are in a dormant state, the wood contains less liquids than in the spring and summer and this is without doubt an advantage, for there is not only less to be driven off in season, but less to produce chemical changes which are more or less injurious to both strength and durability.

In consideration of the above facts Mr. Fuller, in his recent work on practical forestry, states that from his own experience and all the facts he has been able to gather from lumbermen and dealers in timber, he has arrived at the conclusion that the winter is not only preferable, but the most convenient season for cutting timber whether to be converted into sawed timber or to be used for posts, rails, railroad ties or other purposes where toughness and durability are an object. But in case of small timber for posts and stakes from which the bark is to be stripped, then Mr. Fuller believes that cutting may be delayed until the latter part of the winter, or until the sap begins to liquefy, which will facilitate the removal of the bark.

Mr. Fuller argued that as it is the outer portion of the tree which is alive and contains the true sap, it makes no material difference in the lasting properties of timber whether it be cut in summer or winter, provided the green portion is soon deprived of its moisture, so that insects will not find a lodgment for their eggs or decay be accelerated by its presence.

For such purposes as hoop poles the bark must be retained, as it is generally considered essential, and in this case it is advised that the trees be cut at a season when the bark will adhere the most firmly, that is, late fall or early winter.

It is recommended that coniferæ trees, from which it is desirable to strip the bark should be cut during the growing season, in early summer, and if rapid seasoning is required without removal of the bark, the trees should be merely felled and allowed to remain with all their branches attached until the leaves have fallen.

Sometimes there are other objects in view beside the value of the timber taken, such as second growth to be produced from the stumps; when this is desired the trees should be felled at a season most favorable to the roots. If the trees are cut late in the fall or winter the roots and stumps will throw up shoots far more rapidly. Late summer is the time to cut trees and shrubs when it is desired to kill the roots.—*New York World.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

With bounty free
Of luscious fruit from bending vine
And laden tree
Doth autumn mark the year's decline.
The sunflower shows her disc of flame,
The hedgerows yield their hardy spoil,
And fields of waving corn proclaim
A blessing on man's daily toil.

Don't let your fowls roost where their refuse will be lost.

Don't plow more land for your wheat than you can manure well.

The *Poultry Yard* advises stoneware jars as the most suitable packages in which to preserve eggs by liming.

Mr. Wilson, the great grape-grower of the Northwest, advises that grape cuttings be one-half inch from the bud.

Reports are continually being received of the success of Buhach powder as an insecticide for the cabbage caterpillar.

Try a handful of nitrate of soda on two hills of late sweet corn. Spread it on evenly and rake it in. You will see a difference in the color of the leaves in two days after the first shower if your land needs nitrogen.

According to an analysis made of asparagus by Dr. Goessman, fifty per cent. of the ash is potash. Potash should prove a valuable fertilizer for asparagus as well as for potatoes, tha ash of which contains about sixty per cent. of potash.

Meal should always be mixed with boiling water, which partially cooks the food. A common error is to make the food too wet and soft, in which state it becomes injurious to the fowls, compelling them to take more water than their nature requires.

Parker Earle says that the soil in which berries grow has much to do with their enduring shipment. Grown on poor, sandy soil, they have not borne conveyance a hundred miles; on stronger and better land the same sort possesses great shipping capability.

The following are the periods which various trees have been known to reach in particular cases:—Elm, 335 years; maple, 416; larch, 576; orange, 630; cypress, 800; walnut, 900; oriental plane, 1,000; lime, 1,100; spruce, 1,200; oaks 1,500; cedar, 2,000; yew, 3,200.

Some farmers manage to dodge potato beetles and do away with the necessity for poison. They plant a little later than any other potatoes in their neighborhood, and of early varieties, which are out of the way before the second crop of beetles find them. But in a hot, dry summer this plan will not work.

A correspondent of the *Fruit Recorder* says he has boiled leaves and stems of tomato plants until the juice is all extracted, and finds the liquid deadly to caterpillars, lice, and many other enemies of vegetation. It does not injure the growth of plants, and the odor remains a long time to disgust insect marauders.

A gardener who was pestered with moles in his flower beds, where he could not, without injuring his "carpet bedding," place traps to catch them, succeeded in getting rid of them by boring small holes over the mole tracts and pouring into them water mixed with kerosene oil, at the rate of a gill to four gallons of water, after which he had no trouble from the animals.

An English gardener writes that it is better to use poultry manure as a top dressing in garden than to mix it with ordinary manure and dig it into the land; and that unless the quantity is large, it would not make much difference on a farm. If the quantity is small, the most economical mode of using it is to put a portion in an old cask, then fill it up with water.

Cholera among fowls is not found where cool shade, clean vines, fresh water and green feed are provided. It is the result of carelessness or ignorance. The symptoms are greenish droppings, afterward thin and whitish, sudden and violent thirst, diarrhœa, extreme weakness, staggering or falling, with cramp, and an anxious look about the face. Death comes in twelve or fifteen hours.

"Soil sickness," a disease indicated by the failure of clover, beets and some other plants to grow satisfactory, is pretty certainly settled to be due to insect parasites on the roots, and not to a deficiency of proper mineral elements in the soil, as was supposed by Liebig. In Germany it has been found that covering the ground with some light material and then burning it off will destroy the parasites.

There has been an immense amount of breaking of harvesting machines this year. This was partly due to the fact that grain is very heavy, and much of it badly beaten down and tangled. Reapers had to cut very low to reach this fallen grain, and in many places wheat fields were badly gullied by rains last winter. The worst of all was that when breakages occurred there was in some cases no way to get repairs.

Unthinking farmers will sometimes place a colt or young horse by the side of a horse of more mature years, and expect it to do an equal amount of work without injury. Such a thing is not only cruel but unwise. Many promising horses have been ruined by such treatment. No young horse should be expected to stand the work that horses which have been accustomed to hard usage are able to undergo.

To insure a good catch with winter grain, timothy seed should be grown in the fall. If sown very early it may crowd the wheat, especially if the winter is severe. It will endure freezing and thawing, which will entirely destroy wheat. It is customary to add a little clover in the spring to fill gaps where timothy seed has missed. The two together make good hay for home use, but it is not so salable as timothy alone.

With many farmers oat straw is nearly as important a part of the crop as the grain. Where this is the case oats should be cut rather green, bound and put in stooks with capped top to prevent the rain getting inside. The stook is built rounding with peaked top and a sheaf of oats opened at the butt and spread over the point. They will cure perfectly in this shape, and when thoroughly dry may be drawn to the barn and threshed.

Many farmers who are particular to get the best reapers and binders allow their hired help to use broken, dull or otherwise inferior small tools. In this, as in every other case, the best are the cheapest. In one week's use of a sharp, new hoe enough more will be done to pay for its cost. Some of the wheel hoes costing a few dollars will pay for themselves in a single season for any farmer who grows roots or other hoed crops.

Household Receipts and Hints.

The gravy made from roast lamb is much improved in flavor if a few thin slices of bacon are laid over and under the roast.

When one has had a fever and the hair is falling off, take a teacup of sage, steep in a quart of soft water, strain it off into a tight bottle. Sponge the head with the tea frequently, wetting the roots of the hair.

Beeswax and salt will make your rusty flatirons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

To test the quality of flour: If good it will take between three and four quarts of water to mix it properly, and a little put on the tongue will also decide. If it has a very heavy and sweetish taste there is a mixture of maize in it; but if a soft, fresh taste it is pure.

Matting is not put on floors now in straight breadth, a plaid, or bright-colored piece being tacked all around the floor and a square of the same in the middle, the rest being filled with plain or white, or any individual taste is carried out to lay it in a rug-like manner.

Cucumber soup is very easily made. All the ingredients required are one quart of stock, the yolk of two eggs, a teacupful of cream, and a small lump of butter. Put the butter into a saucepan, and after slicing a large cucumber very thin and scattering salt over it, put the slices into the saucepan and brown them slightly. Then pour the stock over them. Mix the eggs with the cream just before serving.

To make German dumplings, mix a quarter of a pint of lukewarm milk or cream with a small cup of fresh yeast; add an ounce of sugar, two well-beaten eggs, three ounces of partly melted butter and a pound of sifted flour. Beat the whole thoroughly until light and spongy; cover with a cloth and let it raise by gentle warmth. Turn out the dough on a well-floured board; cut off egg-sized pieces and lightly roll them into round balls or ovals. Leave these on the board to rise again. Put two ounces of butter in a broad, flat stewpan, with a dessert-spoonful of sugar, and milk half an inch deep. Let this boil; take up the cakes gently with a slice, and lay them close together in the boiling milk. Cover with a lid and put them in the oven till the milk is nearly dried away and the dumplings have a yellow crust. Take them carefully apart, sift sugar over and serve with any sweet sauce, fruit, or syrup.

How to use the pieces that are left from dinner is a question of interest to most cooks, and the way in which many of them settle the matter is not always very satisfactory. A little cold meat chopped and warmed over in fat is not always an appetizing dish. But before deciding upon throwing away your cold bits try this way of warming them: Put into a saucepan any gravy you may have left, one tablespoonful of tomato catsup, one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, one onion chopped very fine, and pepper and salt to taste. Let them all simmer gently. Then remove the saucepan from the fire and let the gravy cool. Skim off the fat. Then cut your cold bits of meat into very thin slices, dip them into flour and lay them in the gravy. Let them simmer gently for five minutes, but do not let it boil, for the boiling of cold, well-cooked meats make it tough; thicken with a little flour, and serve with baked or mashed potatoes.—*New York Post.*

Queer Advertisements.

Says the *Youth's Companion:* The second column of the first page of the London *Times* is known as the "agony column." In it are inserted such sad inquiries as, "information wanted" of some young man who disappeared one, five or twenty years ago, and has never been heard from since. There too are to be found the pathetic notices intended for one pair of eyes only, entreating "S. P." or "T. L. M." to return, "and all will be forgotten." But there are other advertisements which make us laugh more than these can make us weep. Punctuation, or the want of it, is responsible for many of the strange advertisements. Take these, for instance:

WANTED—A woman able and willing to wash iron and and milk three cows.

WANTED—By a German girl just landed in a private family a situation with or without children.

WANTED—A comfortable room for a young man four feet by ten.

WANTED—A boy to milk and mow lawns.

A rather singular announcement appeared in one of our city papers:

A large blue gentleman's overcoat lost in the vicinity of the market.

TO RENT—An elegantly furnished room to gentleman already heated.

Among the artistic advertising was one declaring that, "Two young women want washing," and another cheerful advertisement says:

Try our coffins. You will never use any other.

Leprosy was known in the United States before the appearance of a Chinaman. It existed in Louisiana a century ago, and in 1875 a hospital of lepers was erected near New Orleans.

BUFFALO AND GRIZZLIES.

NOT YET EXTINCT IN THE WILDS OF IDAHO.

How They Are Killed by the Hunters —And How They Sometimes Kill in Return.

A Boise City (Idaho) letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The buffalo bull—even the solitary outcast of the herd—never is so aggressive as a Texas steer, and will always run rather than fight; but when cornered during the love season he occasionally rips up a horse and stamps the life out of its rider. But for all this he is not a cowardly brute at all, when his enemies are other than human, and will make a stand against a grizzly bear, which would be given a wide berth by a white hunter, unless specially prepared for him.

While hunting in the foot-hills of the Salmon mountains, near the source of the Boise river, a short time since, I saw a meeting between a group of buffaloes and a grizzly, which verifies the above statement. I had taken a breech-loader, charged with buckshot, into the bush, thinking to knock over a deer for breakfast. We had an abundance of buffalo-meat in the larder, but at its best even buffalo-hump is coarse-grained and rank, and owes its reputation to the sharp appetites of hunters rather than to its own excellence. I have yet to see the man who does not yearn for antelope-steak after a week of "buffler" diet. The woods were, in fact, nothing more than a coppice, dense and impenetrable as a Kentucky canebrake, and, after half an hour's scrambling, I was about to give up the chase, when I saw a suspicious movement in a clump of manzanita bushes some rods ahead. The movement continued, and presently a full-grown grizzly bear shambled out into the open, and leisurely made his way over rocks and dwarfed shrubs toward a plain skirting the river. He had probably gorged himself with the berries of the manzanita of which bears are very fond, and was now making for the Boise to wash them down with a draught of its clear water. I was taken aback. Grizzlies are not common in this country, their favorite range being further south, until winter, when they come north to hibernate, and, armed as I was with a shotgun alone, I would have fallen an easy prey to ursus horribilus had he got sight or wind of me. But the wind was in my face, and he presently had other fish to fry. A buffalo cow, bull and calf, probably straggled off from the herd to drink at the stream, came up out of the fringe of bushes along its bank, and met the bear face to face. He charged then, with a hoarse, dissyllable roar, sounding like "gruff-gruff!" and the cow threw up her tail and fled, leaving her calf to his tender mercies. But the bull met the charge like a veteran, with his head lowered, and his short, sharp horns standing out of the mass of black hair like a couple of spearheads. There was no preliminary sparring; they closed at once, the buffalo conducting himself as a domestic bull would do under like circumstances, relying upon his head and horns, while the bear threw himself forward with open mouth, and buffeted the other on the neck just forward of the hump, first with the right paw, then with the left. When it is remembered that the foot of a grizzly is often eighteen inches long, armed with six-inch claws, strong as steel and sharp as a saber, it will not be a matter of wonder that these two blows ended the fight, probably by breaking the victim's neck and tearing out a length of the spinal cord. The buffalo went down at once, and the bellowing calf scampered after the cloud of dust which marked its mother's flight.

In forty minutes I was back to the camp, "Grizzly!" I yelled, breaking in on the boys, who were lying in various attitudes about the breakfast spread on the grass, and rushing to the tent I snatched up my rifle and cartridge belt, followed by every man in the camp, from the doctor to "Half-breed Jim," the cook.

"You blame fool," said the doctor, when matters were explained, "from the way you rushed in on us I thought the grizzly was after you."

"Not so bad as that; but there is no time to lose. Unless we hurry he may lose himself in one of the canyons, and then we can whistle for his hide and claws."

The truth of the remark was acknowledged, and leaving Jim to clear away the remains of the breakfast, and to look after the horses, we set off afoot to the scene of the late battle. A pool of blood marked the place, and a clear track over rocks, dust and grass roots showed that the grizzily had dragged his prey back into the hills. He could not have dragged it far in the course of a couple of hours, hence we followed the trail wearily, and were fully prepared for business when we finally came upon the quarry, crouched in a ravine and tearing at the still warm carcass of the buffalo.

He arose on his haunches at sight of us with a growl, and then clapped his bloody paws over his chest. A conical bullet from the doctor's rifle had struck him in the region of the heart. It was followed by three others in quick succession; but, although the shooters were dead shots, and the chest, which was fairly presented to us, is a vulnerable part, the beast charged us with fury. It is useless to run from a grizzly unless trees are near, as his speed is such that he can often outstrip a horse, and his weight carries him through an undergrowth which would be a barrier to man. So we held our ground, ejecting shells and pushing home cartridges with fingers, which in the hurry of the moment, seemed all thumbs. According to a previous agreement, one of the party had held his fire, and when bruin was only thirty yards away—coming like a steam engine, with fire in his eyes, open mouth and nostrils—he let him have a hollow bullet square in the right eye. It dropped him in his tracks, and opened a channel in his skull in which one could insert a closed fist.

It is not often that a single ball will kill a grizzly, and it is absolutely dangerous for a solitary hunter, however well armed he may be, to attack this animal. A creature who can tear off the hide of a buffalo with two strokes of his paw, which will never flinch from man, and which can drag a full-grown bull over uneven ground for a distance of half a mile, as this one did, is more than a match for the average hunter, and were it not for the fact that he frequents forests, instead of treeless plains, he would count his victims by the thousands where now they are counted by hundreds. His inability to climb trees affords the one element of safety in hunting him.

The methods of hide hunters are al-together different from those of sportsmen. Stalking is the hide hunter's favorite lay, while the sportsman generally adopts running as his mode of procedure. When the hide-hunter locates a herd of buffalo he works his way to the leeward of them, secures a shelter behind a hillock of coppice, and then fires away, leisurely loading or reloading until the whole herd is either dead or wounded. The reports and smoke from the rifles do not alarm the animals in the least, and, unless the wind blows from the hunter to the herd, or the hunter shows himself, the animals will go on quietly feeding, while their comrades are falling about them. The hide-hunters of Nebraska have cleared that State of buffalo by the following means, related by a man who knows whereof he speaks:

Streams being exceedingly scarce in Nebraska, south of the Platte river, buffaloes have to travel many miles sometimes in order to obtain water, and when they reach it they are so desperate from thirst that nothing except death can prevent them from having it. Hunters, knowing this, post themselves along the streams and kill them as they come to drink; but for fear their work should not be effective enough by day, they build fires at night, and by this means keep the dying creatures away from the water three or four days at a time. When, however, they can stand the pangs of thirst no longer, they rush for the precious fluid, preferring death to unbearable misery, and many sink, to rise no more, under the leaden hail of numerous rifles. Herd after herd was frequently slaughtered in this barbarous manner. Another favorite method was the driving of a herd over a precipice, which was made comparatively easy by the fact that they move with such velocity, and are so crowded together that the rear guard pushes the front downward, and then follow themselves in the most stupid manner, although they may all see the danger ahead.

Scorpions and Centipedes.

Frequently though the scorpion is met with, yet a sting from one is rare. An instance coming within my observation was that of my chowkeenar, who had been stung during the night while asleep on his mat in the corner of the veranda where the reptile had evidently dropped down from above. I was awoke by a loud "bapre-bap" and the very familiar "sapkadyia" ("Father, oh father, a snake has bitten me!") and on going to the spot with a light, we discovered the assailant to be, not a snake, but a scorpion, which was standing motionless in the corner, still angrily curving its tail—a discovery which afforded unspeakable relief to the chowkeedar, who had thought his last hours were come, and who now with folded hands and upturned eyes devoutly acknowledged his escape in the exclamation: "Dehai Ram Ji, jan buchgais ("Mercy, oh, Ram! my life is spared!"). He had pressed upon the reptile, no doubt, while turning round, and had been stung on the arm, which rapidly swelled to a great size, accompanied by pain so excessive as to cause a feeling of faintness. With his mind, however, relieved from the "worst," he soon set about collecting herbs from the compound and garden, under the application of hot mashes of which the pain gradually subsided, and along with the swelling, disappeared in a couple of days.

Being curious to watch the habits of the scorpion, I placed one under a glass case along with a grasshopper two inches long, whose sharp-spiked legs constituted its strong natural defence. For awhile the scorpion took no notice of the will leaps of his companion, though every now and again it struck against him in rebounding from the glass cover, but at length, irritated by the continuance of these, it assumed the offensive. After several unsuccessful clutches, he managed to seize with his toes a leg of the grasshopper, which he held in his jaws, while endeavoring to transfix him with his sting, till he succeeded in driving it through and through him. The legs of the grasshopper now speedily grew feebler, and soon he lay motionless and dead. For twenty-four hours the scorpion took no further notice of his companion, and then, pressed by hunger, he bethought himself of him, and speedily devoured him.

Like the scorpion the centipede also seems partial to grasshoppers, when it can get them. An enormously magnified copy as it is of the little home centipede, the sight of one five or six inches long, with its multitude of prehensile feet all moving at once, and its long feelers steering its way, causes an involuntary creeping of the flesh. Once while reclining on a sofa perusing a daily paper after mid-day breakfast, preparatory to "turning in" for the customary siesta, I was surprised by a thump-thumping against a newspaper which was lying in a corner of the room, and the continuance of the sound induced me to jump up to ascertain the cause, suspecting, of course, a snake and frog. The raising of the paper disclosed a centipede of about five inches long, holding in his jaws a large grasshopper, which he was quietly hollowing out without the least regard to the frantic kicks of his victim, which had occasioned the noise against the paper. Nor did he seem disposed to relinquish so choice a morsel, but allowed himself to be turned over and over without even relaxing his hold; and as the grasshopper could not physically recoup his loss, I let his devourer continue, till in a quarter of an hour only the shell remained, and only then did the diminishing kicks of the grasshopper cease altogether.

On another occasion, in the hot month of May, during my morning ablutions, while raising the sponge to my face I was met by the near view of an ugly pair of horns, followed by a head, emerging from one of the pores. Not an instant too soon, I dropped it down again on the basin stand, upon which the full length of a hideous centipede gradually unwound itself.

Such are instances of the way these reptiles are come upon now and again in India, generally when and where least expected, and showing the wariness people require to practice in every movement, even in lifting a book or paper, or putting the hand anywhere where the eye does not also reach. The bite of the centipede is rarely heard of, but it is more or less poisonous, and, like the sting of the scorpion, is considered serious to children.—*All the Year Round.*

Variations of Human Anatomy.

F. J. Shepherd, M. D., says in the *Popular Science Monthly:* It may not be generally known that no two individuals have exactly the same anatomical structure, and that nearly every one has in him some bony prominence, supernumerary muscle, or abnormal blood-vessel, which tells the tale of his descent. During the past nine years I have been teaching anatomy, and nearly three hundred subjects have been dissected under my immediate supervision; in these I have carefully noted the variations occurring, with the result of finding that scarcely one body is perfectly normal in every part—nay, many are very abnormal, having as many as thirty to forty variations in their bones, muscles, or arteries. I have found variations to occur more frequently in negro and Indian subjects than in those of European descent. When a variation in a bone, muscle, or blood-vessel is found, the first question asked is, What is its morphology? and it is the exception not to be able to make it out; if one fails, it is concluded that our knowledge is deficient, and that the variation has a history, if we could only discover it.

Many variations are explained when an appeal is made to comparative anatomy, a science which is as yet very incomplete, but which is rapidly enlarging its boundaries. Some animals we know by their fossil remains, and in these merely their bony structure can be studied; all the soft parts are, of course, lost forever, and can only be approximately restored by our knowledge of allied existing types of the same animals.

The March of Death.

Dr. Farr once said that if he could watch the march of one million people through life, the following would be observable: Nearly 150,000 would die the first year, 53,000 the second year, 28,000 the third year, and less than 4,000 in the thirteenth year. At the end of forty-five years 500,000 would have died; at the end of sixty years 370,000 would still be living; at the end of eighty years, 97,000; at eighty-five years, 31,000; and at ninety-five years there would be 223; at the end of 108 years there would be one survivor.

AN APPALLING CASUALTY.

A LINGERING DEATH FROM INJURIES AT A BLAZING OIL WELL.

A Man Burned Horribly on his Wedding Day Lingers in Intense Suffering for Twenty Years.

A recent letter from Tidioute, Penn., to the New York *World* recites the following reminiscences of a horrible catastrophe: The announcement of the death of Wallace Riley, at Saylorsville, Ohio, recalls the first terrible casualty in the history of petroleum development in this country, of which disaster he was the last surviving victim. It left him a blind and helpless cripple and subject at times to fits of insanity, during which he seemed to suffer all the agonizing experiences through which he passed on the day of the great disaster twenty-three years ago. In April, 1861, there was a cluster of wells on Oil creek yielding from 100 to 300 barrels of oil a day. Harley & Merrick sank a well to the depth of 200 feet, but as the yield was small they took out the pumps and started the drill to make the well deeper. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon of April 16 the drill had gone to a depth of 300 feet when it struck a vein of oil and gas, and instantly the oil rushed up the five and a half inch tubing, hurling the tools high in the air, and gushing up in a fountain fifty feet in height. The well was spouting at the rate of 100 barrels an hour. In a very minutes petroleum was running in streams in every direction. Dams were built and trenches dug to collect the fluid that was running to waste, and in a short time a lake of oil surrounded the derricks.

Wallace Riley, then a young man of twenty-four, arrived at the scene of the excitement at 6 o'clock from Meadville. He was to be married that evening at 8 o'clock to the daughter of a farmer who lived on Oil Creek, near the Harley and Merrick well. Riley went with his prospective father-in-law and joined the crowd at the flowing well. The nature of petroleum gas was then unknown and while the crowd stood about, with no thought of danger, the gas from the spurting well was slowly spreading in every direction and filling the air with its presence. There was no fire nearer than a quarter of a mile to the well. That was in the boiler-house of a well then drilling. By 7 o'clock in the evening the gas from the flowing well had reached this boiler and taking fire in a second the whole oil was in a flame. With a crash and a roar like the discharge of a field of artillery the fountain of oil became a stream of solid fire, falling back to the ground, over an area of 100 feet, in blazing globes of boiling oil. A scene of indescribable horror ensued. Scores of people were thrown to the ground by the explosion and surrounded by the burning oil. The most of these managed to reach the outer circle of the fire with their lives, but all were horribly burned. At the time of the explosion everything in the neighborhood for a distance of a quarter of a mile took fire, and shanties, derricks, engine houses and dwellings were at once wrapped in flames. The boiler at Dobb's well, eighty rods from the original fire, blew up with a tremendous report, instantly killing the engineer, Wesley Skinner. Among those who were prostrated by the first explosion of the gas was Wallace Riley. He succeeded in gaining his feet and, making his way through the burning oil, fell, all ablaze, on the edge of the fiery circle. He was seized by others, who plunged him in a hogshead of water and carried him to a neighboring shanty. Within the circle of flames, not ten feet from the edge, at the spot where Riley escaped four bodies could be seen boiling in the seething oil. H. R. Rouse, of Warren county, one of the most prominent of the early oil-producers, from whom Rouseville was subsequently named and whose income from oil wells at the time of the great disaster amounted to $1,000 a day, was standing near the trench this man was digging when the explosion occurred. He was lifted in the air and thrown more than twenty feet away, alighting in a pool of blazing oil. He rose to his feet and ran, all ablaze, for a short distance and fell. He was seized by several men, his burning clothing extinguished and he was carried to a shanty. Not a vestige of clothing was left upon him except his stockings and boots. His hair was burned off, as well as his ears, his eyelids and his fingers. His eyeballs were entirely burned out. His body was blistered from the breast down. He never lost consciousness but lived nine hours, during which time he deliberately dictated his will to his lawyer. In this will he left $100,000 to the poor of Warren county, but he died before he could acknowledge and sign the document.

Beside Mr. Rouse, twelve dead bodies were taken from the flames before they were entirely destroyed. Twelve men who were known to have visited the spot, strangers sight-seeing in the oil regions, were believed to have been among the victims of the disaster, as they could not be found and were never heard of afterward. Thirty-four men were rescued as Wallace Riley was, but their injuries were so great that twenty-two of them died.

The scene of the height of the fire is described as having been the most frightful and at the same time grandest spectacle ever witnessed. The flow of oil continued unabated for months, and as no human power could extinguish the flames continued burning furiously. The well finally exhausted itself and the fire was at last conquered. Hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil were consumed, and the well which would have been an enormous fortune to the owners ruined them.

Wallace Riley was burned in almost exactly the same manner as the unfortunate Mr. Rouse had been. For weeks his sufferings were intense, and he constantly begged to be killed. The young woman to whom he was to have been married on that terrible evening was his constant attendant during all his suffering. His life was saved but he was left sightless and without hands, while his face was terribly disfigured and his lower limbs were fleshless and drawn out of shape. His mind was also badly affected, and although he recovered in a great measure his mental powers, he was subject to frequent lapses, which lasted sometimes for days. During these spells he raved continually about the horrors of the scenes at the burning well. It was during one of these paroxysms that he died, apparently in the greatest agony. He had been cared for twenty-two years by a brother. The young woman to whom Riley was engaged to be married died within a year after the frightful catastrophe at the burning well.

Many Uses of the Potato.

This useful vegetable is not alone valuable as an article of diet. In Europe, and especially in France, it is utilized in many and various ways. The cologne of the toilet is made from potatoes. Settin brandy, often sold as the product of the vines, is derived from potatoes. The farina extracted from potatoes is largely used abroad for culinary purposes, being much used in making pastry and sauces. After the farina is extracted the remaining pulp is molded into ornamental articles and toys. No less articles than picture frames, snuff boxes, etc., are made from it. The water that is expressed is used for scouring purposes. For cleansing woolens few articles are superior. Most housewives know the value of potato water for scouring purposes.

Kentucky has added seventy-six post-offices to her list since January 1st, while thirty-three during the same time have been closed.

Motto for the coat of arms of a wealthy fruit preserver—"I can."

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

A circle of rubies forms the newest engagement rings.

Mull, in all shades, was never as popular as this season.

Pink is to be the fashionable color for all evening dresses next winter.

Brown is as fashionable for tailor-made dresses this fall as gray was last spring.

Fichus of mull, trimmed with lace, are popular now with all kinds of evening gowns.

There are not more than two or three women whose wealth is greater than Queen Victoria's.

Comparatively few decollete dresses are worn this season. The square cut neck is preferred to any other.

The Boston girl is considered accomplished when she can sneeze without dropping off her eyeglasses.

Alligators' teeth are now used for buttons, bracelets, earrings and bangles They take a high polish and are very durable.

Women and girls own nearly one-half of the deposits in the savings banks of Massachusetts, having to their credit $117,932,399.

Dog collars are in vogue again. The velvet ribbon worn is now dark maroon instead of black. It looks particularly well against a soft white neck.

"Turkey-red" petticoats of the cotton by that name, trimmed with white lace, are serviceable as underskirts, as the dust can be shaken out of them as out of wool.

Large old-fashioned lace collars are now gathered on the wrong side of the dress collar and turned over on the right side. They are fastened at the throat by a satin or velvet ribbon, loosely knotted in front.

There is a woman in France who is a veritable magnet, as she draws light bodies to her without touching them, and her hair produces sparks when combed. Strange to say, she has never yet drawn a husband.

The slippers for house wear are made in wine and scarlet colors, in alligator, kangaroo or dangola skins, which are durable as well as easy. White shoes are not in stock now, and white slippers are no longer worn, save by brides and their attendants.

An English exchange is accountable for the following recipe for getting rid of flies and other insect pests in the house: Suspend pieces of tow, sponge, cotton waste or other absorbent material, saturate with carbolic acid and keep moist. The scent, which is wholesome, will drive the pests away.

A French newspaper has discovered that it is the custom at marriages in Lithuana for the bride's mother to publicly box her daughter's ears. The object of this proceeding is that should the daughter subsequently desire to get rid of her husband she can plead she was forced to marry him by violence.

When black fabrics are discolored by acids, ammonia as a rule restores the color. A mixture of equal parts of water of ammonia and alcohol forms an excellent liquid for cleaning woolen clothing. In applying this, rub it well on the spot to be cleaned and then wash the place with a sponge and warm water.

Belts can be worn with all waists. They are narrow or wide according to taste. Deep belts are not suitable for women with short waists. Silver buckles are much sought after when artistically chased. Young ladies and misses wear belts without buckles. These are closed under a rosette or a ribbon bow. The same bows are on the shoulder and in front of the neck. The directoire sash is also worn. It is wide, of soft fabric, and is loosely tied on the side.

An Indian Circle.

A correspondent of the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* writes from Ashton, Dakota: "Yesterday, in company with General W. H. Beadle, your correspondent visited the famous Indian council stone, a few miles south of this city. This spot is where the various Indian tribes of Southeastern Dakota met annually or oftener and held their councils of war and peace, and therefore may properly be termed the Indian capital of South Dakota. It is probable that the location was chosen on account of its accessibility, scenery, and other natural advantages, and to the observing traveler it is evident they could have made no better selection. The famous council stone is a smooth ovate-shaped black boulder, about six inches in diameter one way and eleven inches long, and stands in the center of the council chamber. The council chamber consists of stones placed around a circle about fifteen feet in diameter, the ground being scooped out so that the Indians could sit around the circle with their feet inclined toward the center. This chamber is capable of seating some twelve councilors, seven of whom would be a majority. As there were many different tribes in the valley at the time when those legislatures met, it is probable that each tribe had but one representative in the council. The scenery around the old council stone is unequaled in the James River Valley. Standing on the left bank of the river, where the river makes a curve to the southeast, upon a high bluff is this famous council stone. For miles up and down the valley the view is unobstructed, and the many windings of James river, with the trees along its banks, the large fields of ripening grain, and several towns in the north and south and the Wessington hills to the westward all visible, it presents a picture beyond description. To the east a short distance are the Diet lodges, once the homes of the tribe of Indians bearing that name. It was just opposite this council stone that General Beadle and his party of survivors so narrowly escaped being massacred by the Indians in June, 1873, and yesterday was the first time that he had visited the spot since. Until the last two years the Indians have returned once a year and removed the weeds and grass from around the council stone. Since then it has been neglected, and in a few years more the Indian capital of Dakota will be known only in history."

Japan in Miniature.

One of the schools in the royal university at Tokio, is held in a building so constructed that three sides or wings of the structure inclose a large court. This space is carefully leveled, and covered with white sand, and in this sand is a map of Japan, laid out with the utmost mathematical accuracy as regards distances and directions. The sand represents, of course, the seas which surround the empire of islands; and the loam which represents the land is diversified with hillocks and elevations to represent mountains and table-lands, and corresponding depressions for valleys. The location of cities is distinctly marked, bays and gulfs are seen and all the little inferior islands are shown in the proper proportion of their size and distance from the main island. But most striking of all is the fact that little channels are marked in the earth to represent rivers, and when it rains water actually flows in these little streams from the highlands to the ocean of sand, precisely as it does in the larger streams they imitate. The student can thus see at a glance all the superficial physical features of his country, can locate water-sheds and courses, trace the extent of mountain ranges, and visit distant cities, with less stretching of the imagination than is required of the scholar in American public schools. —*Youth's Companion.*

The railway postal-car service cost Uncle Sam $1,625,000, and the salaries of the railway postal clerks amount to $4,300,000.

Perhaps nothing could better illustrate the extreme business depression in Cuba than the fact that in Havana alone there are 4,000 untenanted houses. All over the island there are hundreds of houses let free of rent.

Last season the canning establishments in the United States put up 52,322,952 cans of tomatoes.

A farmer of Clay county, Mississippi, has 100 acres of land planted in peppermint.

When the Mason & Hamlin Company announced the accomplishment of a great improvement in Upright Pianos, which they would soon give to the public, much was expected, because of the vast improvements which had been effected by them in reed instruments, and the acknowledged superexcellence of their organs. These expectations are fully justified by the pianos which they are producing, which have extraordinary purity and refinement of tone. Every mechanic will see that the peculiarities of their construction must add greatly to their durability and especially their capacity to keep in good tune.

This company have as great a future in their pianos as they are already realizing in their organs, which are confessedly unequaled among such instruments.—*Boston Traveller.*

A GOOD medical authority says beer is conducive to heart disease.

"No Physic, Sir, in Mine!"

A good story comes from a boys' boarding-school in "Jersey." The diet was monotonous and constipating, and the learned Principal decided to introduce some old-style physic in the apple-sauce, and await the happy results. One bright lad, the smartest in school discovered the secret mine in his sauce, and pushing back his plate, shouted to the pedagogue: "No physic, sir, in mine. My dad told me to use nuthin' but Dr. Pierce's 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets,' and they are doing their duty like a charm!" They are anti-bilious, and purely vegetable.

VIRGINIA'S crop of peanuts is estimated at 11,000,000 bushels this year.

Any lady who desires further information than can be given in the limited public space of newspaper columns can obtain Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's pamphlet "Guide to Health" by sending a stamp to Lynn, Mass.

OF the 60,000 Jews in New York city not one is a bartender.

"Hello!" we heard one man say to another, the other day. "I didn't know you at first, why, you look ten years younger than you did when I saw you last." "I feel ten years younger," was the reply. "You know I used to be under the weather all the time and gave up expecting to be any better. The doctor said I had consumption. I was terribly weak, had night-sweats, cough, no appetite, and lost flesh. I saw Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' advertised, and thought it would do no harm if it did no good. It has cured me. I am a new man because I am a well one."

CHURCH bells are going out of use in every considerable American city.

It's no secret nostrum. We speak of Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, composed of best French Brandy, Smart-Weed, Jamaica Ginger and Camphor Water. It cures cholera morbus, colic or cramps in stomach, diarrhœa, dysentery or bloody-flux, and breaks up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks.

SINCE 1882 France has had five epidemics of cholera.

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

Dairymen Prefer It.

MESSRS. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.:

Since the introduction of your Improved Butter Color among my customers, it has given universal satisfaction. The leading dairymen of this section who have used it give it the preference over all other colors, of whatever name or nature.

They are especially pleased with the fact that it does not become rancid, like other oil colors and their product brings highest prices in market. W. S. NAY, Druggist.

UNDERHILL, VT., April 5, 1882.

Better Than Diamonds,

and of greater value than fine gold is a great tonic and renovator like Kidney-Wort. It expels all poisonous humors from the blood tones up the system and by acting directly on the most important organs of the body stimulates them to healthy action and restores health. It has effected many marvelous cures and for all Kidney diseases and other kindred troubles it is an invaluable remedy.

"Buchu Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of bladder. $1. Druggists.

HAY-FEVER. I have been a great sufferer from Hay-Fever for fifteen years and have tried various things without doing any good. I read of the many wondrous cures of Ely's Cream Balm and thought I would try once more. In fifteen